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VOL. XIII NO. 167— BOMBAY THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

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Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th July	RANPURA		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA		7,932
8th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	DELTA*		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA		
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA *	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND,		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th Mar.	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
31st ,,	CHINAx		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† s.s. CHINA 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, and £60.

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Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
17th July	DOMALA	8,441
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	5,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANA*	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA	8,427

* Cargo Vessels only, will not convey passengers

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
21th July	JEYPORE*	5,318	
4th Aug.	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA	16,227	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
13th Oct.	DELTA	8,097	NALDERA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA.
24th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	CHITRAL
22nd Dec.	DELTA	7,622	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore

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17th ,,	VASNA	...	Basreh via Karachi.
22nd ,,	KARAGOLA	...	East & S. Africa.

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*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th June	15th July
Toyooka Maru	S. Enya	7098	17th July	24th July
Muroran Maru	S. Hirai	5374	27th July	10th Aug
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	10th Aug.	24th Aug

*Passengers Steamers.

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Argun Maru	T. Inoue	6,609	11 July	24 July
Hamburg Maru.	K. Orihara	5,220	28 July	9 Aug.
*Bingo Maru	H. Chiba	6,024	3 Aug.	9 Aug.

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Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegecables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

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I sincerely appreciate your medicine. It has no doubt given me good result.
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Dear Sheikh Sahib,
Your medicine has proved me a panacea and no other medicine stands its equal. Kindly send me 6 phials more by V. P. P. and oblige.
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Your medicine did me untold benefit.
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Persian Trading Coy.,
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Dear Sir,
Really your pills have proved beneficial. Please send me three bottles of pills.
J. SHAHBAZ KHAN,
Gujranwala.

[redacted]

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO—

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED, Pir Gilanian, St. 13
LAHORE. 3

EDUCATION OF MAHOMEDANS

SLOW PROGRESS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

(From the Director of Public Instruction.)

In a special chapter in the Report of the Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for 1923-24 dealing with the education of Mahomedans, it is pointed out how different are the conditions in the Presidency and in Sind. Whereas in the former Mahomedans constitute only 8 to 10 per cent of the population, in rural areas in Sind 80 per cent. of the people are Mahomedans. Moreover in the Presidency proper the Mahomedans are more advanced in education than the non-Brahman Hindus, but in Sind the non-Brahman Hindus may not unfairly be compared with the Brahmans of the Presidency in regard to education, the Mahomedans of Sind being behind the Marathas and allied castes of the Presidency. Another notable difference is that there is no demand for Urdu schools in Sind, for Hindus and Mahomedans alike speak Sindhi.

PRESIDENCY PROPER.

In the Presidency proper there are 1,369,075 Mahomedans. There were 309 attending colleges, an increase of 48 or 18 per cent. In secondary schools there were 4,470 boys and 143 girls, a total increase of 541 or 13 per cent. In primary schools the number of Mahomedan pupils increased by 3,126 or 3 per cent. to 101,495, of whom 24,626 were girls. Out of every thousand of the male Mahomedan population 105 are attending a primary school, the corresponding figure for women being 39; and as the proportion of the population of school-going age may be taken as between 120 and 150 per thousand, it would appear that a large proportion of the Mahomedan boys are attending school. It should be noted, however, as pointed out by the Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, that in that Division nearly 98 per cent. of Mahomedan pupils are in the lower primary standards, that is, only 2 per cent. proceed beyond vernacular Standard IV, from which he concludes that the majority of Mahomedan children acquire a smattering only of education, and relapse into illiteracy.

In comparison with other communities, the number of boys and girls per thousand of the Mahomedan population who are attending a primary school is 74, the corresponding figure for Brahmans being 119 and for Intermediate Hindus 38.8; but, as in the case of other backward communities, there is a great falling off when we come to University and secondary education. However, the Mahomedans have made considerably more rapid progress than the cultivating and artisan Hindu classes. There are 9 special secondary schools for Mahomedans but out of 4,613 Mahomedans pupils in secondary schools only 722 are in special Mahomedan institutions. In all 70 per cent. of the Mahomedan pupils in primary schools are in Urdu schools, and the percentage rises to 84 in the case of Municipal schools. There are 4 Central Urdu schools for boys, and it is hoped to open 2 more during the coming year. The main object of these schools is to induce Mahomedan boys by means of stipends to complete the primary course and pass the Vernacular Final Examination, so that they may be qualified for appointment as teachers in Urdu schools in which at present a comparatively large number of unqualified men have to be employed.

SIND.

There were 82 Mahomedan students in colleges in Sind and 1,820 boys in secondary schools. The number of boys and girls in primary schools fell from 44,246 to 43,869; but the number of Mahomedan pupils in Local Board and Municipal schools increased by 3¾ per cent. to 15 per cent. The general decrease in the total number of pupils is ascribed to a falling off in the number of Mulla schools and private institutions. Tables given in the Report show that not only are the Sind Mahomedans behind the Mahomedans of the Presidency proper but that they are in a worse position than the Intermediate Hindus, that is, the cultivating and artisan classes of the Presidency. "The scattered nature of the population in Sind is no doubt a serious obstacle in the way of the spread of education, but indifference on the part of the Mahomedans themselves rather than the lack of facilities for education appears to be mainly responsible for their backward position", says the report.

The number of registered Mulla schools decreased, as inefficient schools are gradually being weeded out, with the result that the standard of work is steadily rising. Some of the Mullas who gave up the Government grant are now applying for their schools to be registered again as the Khilafat agitation is said to have spent itself. The Mullas are also being encouraged to maintain higher standards, and training classes were held during the year each of which lasted 3 months and was attended by 25 Mullas. There is a special Mahomedan inspection staff for these schools. A committee has been appointed to consider the position of these schools when the Primary Education Act comes into operation.

Special facilities are offered to Mahomedans in the way of scholarships in secondary schools and colleges, and the number was considerably increased during the year. These scholarships have proved useful in the past, and the increase in the number of Mahomedan graduates is largely due to them. The number of Mahomedan teachers in Local Board schools is steadily increasing, and for a number of years it has been the rule that not less than half the new teachers appointed or selected for the Training College should be Mahomedans.

While it cannot be said that the progress of education among the Mahomedans in Sind is in any way satisfactory, there are signs of awakening of interest and much depends on the educated leaders of public opinion.

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Note the new Address—GIRGAON ROAD, Opp. Majestic Cinema.

HYSTERIA CURED.
V. CHINNIAH PILLAI Esq., Catechist, R. C. Church, Velangiman: "My first daughter suffered from Hysteria from a long time and after administering *Lodhra* she was quite free from fits, became pregnant and brough forth a healthy male child.
For particulars about this Medicine Ask your chemist or
KESARI KUTEERAM,
INDIAN CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.
EGMORE, MADRAS.

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TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL
CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT
ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under.—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the arvertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—As an INSTRUCTOR a B.E., on Rs. 125/- p.m. Apply MANAGER, Civil Engineering College, Ambala City, Punjab.
A R1432

WANTED.—A COMPETENT MAN for the post of Wahimatdar, experienced in revenue work. Pay between Rs. 60 and 80 according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to:—REVENUE COMMISSIONER, Mangrol State Kathiawar.
A. R. 23667

WANTED—A SNATAK, Strong in English (with Vanijya as Optional preferred) for the Rashtriya Shala. (The Gujarati National High School). Apply, SECRETARY, The Bombay Gujarati Rashtriya Kelvani Mandal, Rashtriya Shala, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
A R1448.

WANTED.—A smart young Parsi to push amongst doctors and Hospitals, our Patent Medicinal preparations. Only intelligent hard-working boys need apply stating lowest salary expected to Box No. 892, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1453

SITUATIONS WANTED.

LOHANA UNDERGRADUATE of six years' educational experience seeks TUITIONS or spare time work. An adept in private coaching and good disciplinarian. Please write Box No 866, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1404

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

AIRY and convenient OFFICES in the Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, at reduced rents. Lift available.
C23641

TWO BLOCKS are TO BE LET to vegetarian Hindoos Rent Rupees 225/-. 175 Raval buildings, Lamington Road, Bombay.
C R1434

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED.—Spacious, well ventilated and airy FLATS and FLOORS in Ballard Estate and in Girgaum Back Road or in Sandhurst Road (localities, near Imperial Cinema preferred) for boarding and lodging purposes. Prepared to pay reasonable rents for really good flats and floors. Please apply to MANAGER, "Modern Hindu Hotel," Ballard Pier, Tram Junction.
D 23697

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS fresh and Dry of Special Quality are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
R1327

PROFESSION

CORRECTLY predicted, who should stand 1st Class 1st in the last LL.B. Examination. Ask him who has the honour. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteracter Kothari Mansion, Opp. General Post Office. Trial Form Free on application.
P Th.

DEPORT YOUR WORRIES!—1. The worries and anxieties those you possess, when and how they can be removed, we tell you accurately correct!! 2. Send your birth date and time with one rupee note or M. O. Rs. 3, 5, and more will bring you more detail particulars with dates and events. 3. When birth date and time not known, mention time of writing. 4. Our forecasts in all matters Mahatma Gandhi's release, lately Mumtaz affair, Gwalior Maharaja's Longevity American earthquake, etc., turned wonderfully correct. TRY Yourself THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL STATISTICAL BUREAU. INDORE
P R1386

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE—A very three ton CART-WEIGHBRIDGE, ready delivery Patni Co., 30, Jer Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.
K R1455

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—About five weeks go on the Station Road, not far from my house, 2 Navipeth Sholapur my Lakshmi Mill Share number 72/10-10-1898 valued at Rs. 1,000 and two Vishnu Mill Shares numbers 1964, 1965 20-9-1908 each Rs. 500. Finder suitably rewarded. VISHNU R. KELKAR.
P B R1458

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT AF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1125 OF 1923.

LALDAS MAGANLAL of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, Merchant, residing at New Gamdevi, outside the Fort of Bombay... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) D. SPINNER & Co., Ld. a firm, registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having their head Office at Hamam Street, within the Fort of Bombay. (2) KRISHNARAO AMBALAL DESAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Bhiwani, in Punjab ..... Defendants.

To,

Messrs. D. SPINNER & CO., LD. The 1st defendant-firm abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed the above suit against you and the 2nd defendant to recover Rs. 3,750 and interest and costs. The hearing of the suit has been fixed for Tuesday the 18th day of August, 1925, at 11-30 a.m.

In default of your appearance on that day the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1925.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
C 23693.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of DHONDU PANDU SURVE, late of Bombay, Bhandari Hindu inhabitant a liquor shop keeper ..... Deceased.

KASHIRAM DHONDU SURVE, of Bombay Bhandari Hindu inhabitant, one of the sons of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRAINSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourteenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of the Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

The 14th day of July, 1925.

Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C23692

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONVERSION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BONDS 1925 TO 1928.

I. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1925 can convert into either

(a) the 5 per cent Income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 3 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925; or

(b) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935, subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 7 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925.

II. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 can convert into either

(a) the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 1-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds 1926; or

(b) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935 subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926.

III. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 2-4-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927.

IV. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928.

Applications for conversion will be received from 13th July to 12th September 1925 inclusive. Interest at the higher rate payable on the Bonds tendered for conversion will be allowed in all cases upto date from which securities of new loan or Bonds issued in exchange carry interest at 5 per cent., viz. 15th October in former case and 15th September in latter. Brokerage will be allowed to recognised Bankers and Brokers at two annas per cent on applications received not later than 25th July and at one anna per cent on those received subsequently.

Full details may be ascertained from the Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India or its branches, from any Government treasury or Sub-treasury or from the Deputy Controller of the Currency, New Customs House, Bombay.

23360.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 122 of 1924.

Messrs. WADILAL PURSHOTTAMDAS, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

JIVABHAI LALLUBHAI ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 11th day of September, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 16th day of July, 1925, at the hour of five O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.—Land and hereditaments at Village Kolshet (Kavesar) Pot Tukdi, Tukdi Salsette and District Thana, admeasuring 25 acres 3¼ gunthas (including 37¼ gunthas Kharaba) and assessed at Rs. 95.

LOT NO. II.—Lands at village Chinchavali Pot Tukdi, Taluka Salsette, Tukdi and District Thana, admeasuring 6 acres and ¼ gunthas (including 20½ gunthas Kharaba) and assessed at Rs. 18-14-6.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. N. C. DALAL AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 1, Ash Lane Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag: Commissioner.

True Copy.

N. C. DALAL & CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C23538

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN UNIVERSAL STORES LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A five-storied BUILDING, belonging to the above Company, situated at Shaik Memon Street, known as Hyderali Building is for sale and the undersigned will receive offers for same.

For full particulars apply to

D. M. WADIA,
Liquidator.

Examiner Press Building,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
C23677.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 24th July to the 7th day of August, 1925, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants for the half-year ending 15th August, 1925.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board,
A. M. MASANI,
Asst: Secretary.

15th July, 1925.
C23694.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for supplying black trap metal for Ahmedabad Barwala road (Sarkhej to Bavla), the approximate cost of which is Rs 42,000.

2. Blank forms and other information can be had from the Undersigned's office during working days upto 21st July, 1925.

3. Acceptance or rejection of the tender rests with the undersigned without assigning any reasons therefor.

(Sd.) G. D. DAFTARY,
Executive Engineer,
Ahmedabad Division.

Ahmedabad, 13th July, 1925.
C 23695.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. TRICUMDAS ROWJI, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 603 of 1925 at an Auction Sale held on 8th June 1925, pursuant to the Consent Decree dated 31st March 1925, in Suit No. 603 of 1925, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the property described in the first Schedule hereunder written and belonging to the estate of Gokuldas Jethabhai deceased to our client and that it is alleged that the TITLE DEEDS relating to the said property and mentioned in the Second Schedule hereto HAVE BEEN LOST.

All Persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easements or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 40-42, Nanabhai Lane, Najafee Building, within 24 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure (now redeemed) with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Duncan Road, Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seventy-eight and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 443, New No. 7714, Old Survey No. 50, New Survey No. 4807 and assessed in the Books of the Collector of Municipal assessment under C Ward No. 7430 and Street No. 384-86 (Old Street Nos. 288-240) and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Emumbu, widow of Shikh Lall and now of Tyeballi Ebrahimji, on or towards the East by the aforesaid Duncan Road, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Fakoo Miya Gutter and now of Harmic Prasad Hookuji and on or towards the West by the public gutter.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

LIST OF MISSING TITLE DEEDS

(1) Conveyance, dated 29th March, 1899, between Norman Cranstoun Macleod of the 1st part, Hawabai, wife of Hudaitulla-bin Saloo, Miya Ismail bin Sayed, Mahomed Sayed Hoosein bin Sayed Mahomed, Mariam Halema Sayed Ahmed, Azizabai and Mahomed Sayed Madar of the second part Assadin Bara Moola of the third part and Shaikh Abdulla bin Shaikh Ebrahim of the fourth part.

(2) Conveyance, dated 26th day of July, 1900, between Shaikh Abdoola bin Shaikh Ebrahim of the one part and Sayed Ismail bin Sayed Mahomed, Sayed Hussan bin Sayed Mahomed and Sayad Ahmed bin Sayed Mahomed of the other part.

(3) Conveyance, dated 11th May, 1903, between Sayed Ismail bin Sayed Mahomed, Seyed Hoosein bin Sayed Mahomed and Sayed Ahmed bin Sayed Mahomed of the one part and Gokuldas Jetha of the other part.

(4) Mortgage, dated 24th June, 1912, between Damodar Khimji and Monghibai widow of Manilal Dhanji.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1925.

THAKORDAS AND DARU,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
23691

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 18th July, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

By order of the bank concerned chairs, writing tables, typewriter, writing desks, etc., etc.

By order of the office concerned.

10 Pieces grey shirtings (A.A.)

The property of a gentleman—dining tables, cupboards, iron stove, bentwood chairs, easel, flower pot stands, hatstands, screens, one piano, bath tub, etc.

AT 2.30 P. M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

Under kind instructions from the Superintendent Ammunition Factory Kirkee, the undersigned will receive offers in writing for the sale of 2,000 two thousands cwts. Brass Scrap consisting of Pure Brass Cups. Intending purchasers may offer for any quantity. Offers may be sent by registered post so as to reach the undersigned at 1 p.m. on or before Wednesday the 29th July—1925 or may be delivered personally to the undersigned on or before that date; every offer must be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent., the balance must be paid immediately after the offer is accepted. Intending purchasers will have to make a declaration that he or they will not store or deal in the said brass scrap within the limits of the Poona City and Poona and Kirkee Cantonments. Samples can be obtained from the undersigned.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers,
94, Main Street, Camp Poona.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

APOLLO STREET.
Telephone No. 23409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF SPARE PARTS OF LALEN PEERLESS FIAT AND ASTIN MOTOR LORRIES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th day of July, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Majestic Mansion, near Bhajekar Hospital on Sandhurst Road by order of the Parties concerned Spare Parts for Lalen Peerless Fiat and Astin Motor Lorries such as Springs, Axles, Radiators differations, Gears engines etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MATUNGA UPPER MAHIM, TWO MINUTES' WALK FROM B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY MATUNGA STATION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas, attorneys for Mr. Motibhai Lakshmidas, in exercise of the Power of Sale given to him under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 27th day of January, 1923 and made between Janakpra. sad Lahuram, Receiver of the estate of the late Kissonlal Shridhar in suit No. 47 of 1908 in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay of the first part and Bai Nangi, widow of Kissonlal Shridhar of the second part and the said Mr. Motibhai Lakshmidas of the third part Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises This Day, THURSDAY, the 16th day of July, 1925, at 4-30 p.m (S.T.) the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate at Matunga, Upper Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 3500 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 511, New No. 4361, New Survey Nos. 1376 and 2-1366, Cadastral No. 435 of Mahim Division and Collector's New Nos. 4236, 4231, Cadastral No. 431 of Mahim Division, New Survey Nos. 5/1377 and 3/1376 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G No. 4007 and Street No. 368 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the vacant land belonging to late Pandit Kissonlal Shridhar and partly by the land purchased by the widow Bai Nangi in her own name, on or towards the South by the land belonging to the Church of Solacco and on or towards the East partly by the land of F. S. De'Silva and partly by the land of Josephine Mary Misquitta and partly by the land of Godavaribai and on the West by the vacant land belonging to Salvation Church.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE' CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
For three days only
WEDNESDAY, 15th to FRIDAY 17th
PATHE PRESENTS

An all Comedy Programme.

Starring
ARTHUR STONE
in
"SHOULD LANDLORDS LIVE"
BEN TURPIN
in
"ASLEEP AT THE SWITCH"
BILLY BEWAN
in
"ONE SPOOKY NIGHT"
SNUB POLLARD
in
"COURTSHIP OF MILES SANDWICH"

All perfectly new Comedies of two reels each
NEVER SHOWN IN BOMBAY BEFORE.
"Guaranteed to make you laugh Or your money back."
Daily 6, 8 and 10 p. m,
POPULAR PRICES.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS
THIS WEEK
Indian Pictures Corporation's Film
SHRI VATSA CHINTA.
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

ADMIRABLE EASTERN PRODUCTION
THE VERY FIRST
LONDON ART PHOTO Co's.—(Rangoon)
UNIQUE PICTURE
THE TRIUMPH OF VIRTUE
"DANA-PRATAP"
(NOORANI-MOTI)
As is the saying—
"Virtue has its reward"—
See the justification of it in the above picture at
HINDUSTAN CINEMA
Grant Road, Tram Terminus
Commencing on the 18th
Film supplied by V. R. MEHTA, BOMBAY

FORWARD

Deshbandhu Number

(SECOND EDITION)

Every copy of the *Deshbandhu Number*, published on 1st July, has been sold out.

We are printing a second edition which will also be in book form and of the same size as the first edition, printed on fine glazed paper with illustrated cover. Some pictures of the *Shradha* ceremony have been added in the second edition.

Price Annas 10 per copy.

For mofussil Anna one extra per copy per postage.

Per V.P.P. Annas 12 per copy.

Those who want copies should send the price without delay.

MANAGER,
"Forward" Publishing Ltd.,
19, british Indian Street, Calcutta.

SAVING—AN INSTINCT.

SAVING FOR THE FUTURE
is an instinct with the Bee.
If not an instinct with you,
it is worth cultivating as a HABIT.
Open an account with
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

15th July 1925.

A further advance of 34 to 30 points in New York futures has been reported today. The market advanced on continued drought in area of Texas. Liverpool has been reported 14 to 7 points up.

The consumption of American mills for the month of June was 494,000 bales against 531,000 bales in May and 350,000 bales last year.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 14th inst. as under:—

"Market advanced on Texas crop scare. Prefer sales at present."

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable Dec. 13th inst. (5-10 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market nervous owing to continued dryness in Texas, but do not look for any serious advance from this basis."

We have for the present no very definite views concerning the future of the local and American markets. Looking to statistics, weather conditions in India to date and the crop prospects in America at this stage are generally favourable and we are inclined to be bearish in the long run.

At the same time there must be something behind the nervousness of the New York market over the dry weather in Texas and it looks also as though strong Bull party on that side is deliberately forcing prices up. If this is so, it is quite probable that this party may succeed in the next few critical weeks in pushing prices considerably higher, so that for the present it is risky to operate on the "Bear Side".

In sympathy with a further moderate rise reported from Home, the Marwari Bazar opened Rs. 2 1/2 higher with Broach July/August. On Commission Houses and general selling the market declined to Rs. 454 and closed at Rs. 454 1/2. April/May Broach opened at Rs. 425 and gradually eased to Rs. 422 on Commission Houses and Bazar operators selling and closed at Rs. 422 1/2 at 4 p.m. Exporters and Shroffs were moderate buyers. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 421 1/2 and closed quiet at Rs. 420 on selling by Bazar operators.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 398 and closed at Rs. 399. There was very little doing in this Contract. Bengal July and January were nominally quoted at Rs. 382 and Rs. 356 respectively.

To-day only 100 bales Bengal were tendered. The total tenders uptodate are 600 bales Bengal, 400 bales saw-ginned and 100 bales Punjab/Americans.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand from Japan and European Exporters was good; Millwallas were buying sparingly. About 6,000 bales were reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 15, 6.30 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April/May	420
Fully Good Broach July/Aug	451 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Decr/Jan	355
Fully Good Bengal July	381
Fine Oomra Decr/Jan.	397

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab: Superfine 422; Fine 412; F. Good 387; Good 372.

M. G. Kadi/Viramgaon Superfine 473; Fine 463; F. Good 453; Good 443.

M. G. Dhollera Superfine 466; Fine 456; F. Good 446; Good 436.

M. G. Punjab/American Superfine 501 Fine 491; F. Good 481; Good 471.

M. G. Broach Superfine 488; Fine 478; F. Good 468; Good 458.

M. G. Southerns F. Good 440; Good 430; F. G. Fair 420.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 15.

Fully Good Broach April/May	422
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	454
Fully Good Bengal Deer/Jan.	356
Fully Good Bengal July	382
Fine Oomra Deer/Jan.	398

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

15th July 1925.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M. G.	.....	410
Bengal F. G. M.G.	380/82	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M. G.	.....	410
Sindh-Punjab F.G.MG	380/82	.....
Punjab-American M. G.	450/60	470/80
Wardha-Hingh Fine M.G.	410/420	465
Nagpur	415/425	465/70
Yeotmal Fine M. G.	395/410	445/50
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	415/420	445/50
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	395/405	440/45
Amraoti Fine M.G.	380/90	430
Khamgaon-Akola Fine MG	380/90	420/430
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	370/80	400/410
Khandesh Fine M.G.	355/60	390/400
Khandesh F.G. M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M. G.	.....	470/75
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	455/60
Muthia Fine M. G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S. G.	.....	450
Coompta M.	.....	450/60
Westerns M. G.	.....	410/425
Westerns H. G.	.....	.....
Miraj M. G.	.....	435/45
Cambodia M. G.	.....	475/95

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

BOMBAY, July 15.

New York Market 14th July:—

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
24.14	Oct.	24.18 +04	24.48	+34
23.68	Jan.		23.98	+30
23.98	Mar.		24.30	+32
24.25	May.		24.55	+30

New York spot on 13th July, 24.65 plus 55; New Orleans 24.05 plus 55.

Telegraphic market advices:—Market improved on continued dry weather in Texas. October highest 24.50 (2.52 p.m.) lowest 24.06 (10.46 a.m.) range .44 points.

Liverpool market 14th July:—

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.09	Jul.			13.23	+14
12.69	Oct.	12.80—11	12.83—14	13.79	+10
12.58	Jan.	12.73—12		12.66	+08
12.65	Mar.			12.70	+07
Egyptian					
23.60	Nov.			23.65	+05
22.50	Jan.			22.55	+05

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Light rains North Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi.

(2) Cabled 12.05 p.m.: Covering by traders who had sold on rain reports yesterday.

American cross rate 4.86 1/8.

United States Mills consumption June 424,000 (against 531,0000 in May).

June Consumption U.S.A.: 1925 494,000; 1924 350,000; 1923 542,000; 1922 508,000.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
BOMBAY, July 15.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	93	231,911	339,930
Central India	752	335,876	301,650
Barsi and Nagar	..	203,925	204,622
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	96,946	103,811
Berar	..	503,340	646,066
Central Provinces	173	254,555	286,962
Total Oomras	1,018	1,746,553	1,883,041
Dholera	145	305,615	183,067
N.W. Provinces	..	130,771	122,521
Rajputana	177	78,793	89,422
Sind-Punjab	206	360,445	308,140
Broach	106	481,281	367,691
Coompta & Dharwar	6,371	183,104	182,289
Westerns-Northerns	1,500	95,479	86,842
Cocanada	8	1,658	1,983
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	252	32,401	27,878
Persian	18	5,348	8,743
American	..	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	..	57,933	55,735
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	3,495	826
Total	9,891	34,92,575	32,38,180

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 9th July This year.	Last year
Europe	1,584	642,978	1,065,179
Japan & China	5,700	1,824,853	1,968,126
Coast Ports	..	30,295	50,187
Upcountry by Rail.	..	14,360	20,409
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	83,556	13,907
Total	7,284	2,596,082	2,617,898

WIRE OF MESSRS, A. NORDEN AND CO.

Messrs. Ratilal & Co., (Cotton Cabin Mumbadevi) cotton brokers and commission agents received on Wednesday the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co.

New York, Dated 14th.

"Texas drought scared, prefer sales at present level."

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 14.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	2,000
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	100
Total Day's Imports	Nil

Mid. Americans Spot—
Universal Standard 1387 quiet.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 31.50

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	24.18
January	23.73
March	24.00

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

October	24.32
January	23.84
March	24.17

NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:—

October	23.60
January	23.72

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 15.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July	13.30	+.07
August	13.13	+.06
October	12.85	+.06
January	12.73	+.07
March	12.78	+.08
May	12.84	+.10

EGYPTIANS.

July	28.75

London, July 14.

Cuban Sugar June/July value	11/10 1/2
Exchange Belgium	104.95
Exchange Athens	302.50

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 14.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

July	13.23	+.14
August	13.07	+.11
September	12.89	+.10
October	12.79	+.10
November	12.64	+.08
December	12.66	+.09
January	12.66	+.08
February	12.67	+.07
March	12.70	+.07
April	12.69	+.06
May	12.74	+.07
June	12.69	+.06
July	12.69	+.06

Tone:—Steady.

Liverpool Cotton closes at 5-45 p.m. on Thursday 23rd July.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 14.

July	28.75	+.05
August	27.75	+.05
September	26.85	+.05
October	25.70	+.05
November	23.65	+.05
December	25.15	+.05
January	22.55	+.05
Febrnary	22.50	+.05
March	22.50	+.05
April	22.25	+.05
May	22.26	+.05
June	22.15	+.05
July	22.10	+.05

Manchester Cloth Market firmer.
Cloth irregular and more sales.
Yarns firmer—improved enquiry.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 14.

Scinde Good	9.65
Fully Good	10.05
Fine	10.45
Bengal Good	9.75
Fully Good	10.15
Fine	10.55
Oomra Good	10.45
Fully Good	10.85
Fine	11.25
Broach Good	11.20
Fully Good	11.60
Fine	12.00

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 14.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to Continent	5,000

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

October	24.48 +.34
January	23.98 +.30
March	23.98 +.32
May	24.55 +.30
Spot Cotton at New York	24.95 +.30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.35 +.30.

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—

October	23.84 +.31
January	24.03 +.31

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 3/8.
Demand Bills 48568.
Silver Commercial Bars—
Foreign Mined 69 1/2.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET. CLOSING PRICES.

New York, July 14.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

October	24.48 +.34
January	23.98 +.30
March	24.30 +.32
May	24.55 +.30

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

Liverpool, July 14.

July	13.23 +.14
October	12.79 +.10
January	12.66 +.08
March	12.70 +.07

WHEAT.

London, July 14.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. June/July sellers 56/9.

Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. June/July sellers 58/-.

Tone:—Firm.

Australian June/July buyers 54/6.

Choice White Karachi June/July quoted 54/-.

Cargo. West Australian, in bags 55/9 paid for July Shipment.

Cargo. Victorian, Bulk. 55/ paid for May Shipment and in bafs 55/0 paid for June Shipment.

SEEDS.

London, July 14.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata).—Linseed Market was firmer and higher owing to Argentine options being very firm and to oil market fair trade. Closed very firm at £19 5/8 quoted for July/Aug. and £19½ paid and buyers for Jan/Feb. shipment.

Linseed Bombay £22 3/4 Jul/Aug. nominal.

Cottonseed Bombay July/Aug. sellers £9 3/4.

Castorseed Bombay July/Aug. sellers £22 1/2.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold per ton £21 5/8 July/Aug. nominal.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £21 3/4 July/Aug. value.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton £23 1/4 July/Aug. sellers.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £20 7/8 July/Aug. quoted.

Tone of Rapseed:—Firm with enquiry.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore £25 July/Aug. sellers.

Rapeseed Toria £21 3/4 paid for Aug. Sept. shipment to Rotterdam

LINSEED.

London, July 14.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bas July/Aug. sellers £21 3/4.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags, Sept/Oct. done £21 1/8.

Linseed Tone:—Firm and dearer. Rather more doing at firmer prices.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net July buyers 41/7½.

Raw Linseed, Buyers, etc. Sep/Oct. buyers 41/10½.

METALS.

London, July 14.

	£
English best Selected Copper	63 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	61 7/8
Copper Braziers	79
Yellow Metal	68
Hard Spelter	30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	15 7/8

London, July 14.

Tin Block £258 3/8.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper
Daily Quotations.

BRASS

Bombay, July 15.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	¼	56 8 0
Brass, English	1	56 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	56 8 0
Brass, English	1½	56 8 0
Brass, English	1¾	56 8 0
Brass, English	2	56 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 15.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¼	62 8 0
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	62 8 0
Copper, American	1½	62 8 0
Copper, American	1¾	62 8 0
Copper, American	2	62 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Pancheka joint		28 0 0
Copper English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Ktai		67 8 0
Lead, country		26 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		54 8 0
Koger Brass, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54 8 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62 8 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, July 15.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 12 3
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 13 3
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 11 9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 6
David	No. 10½	0 11 3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 10 9
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0 11 0
Sattara	No. 10½	0 11 3
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 9 9
Light-house	No. 6½	0 9 6
Japan	No. 40-1	1 3 9
Japan	No. 42-2	1 4 9
Japan	No. 20	0 15 0
Japan	No. 32	1 1 9

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, July 15.

Ready prices have advanced by about 2 As. per Cwt. with moderate purchase enquiries, as shown by to-day's clearance including local requirements amounting to 4,400 bags.

Java Forward Prices have also advanced by about 3d. in June, 1/2d. in July-Aug-Sept. and about a pence in Jan-Feb-Mar. Shipment Prices in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 15/6 Per Cwt.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment, June Sh. 15/1 Per Cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment, July-Aug-Sept. Sh. 15/4 1/2 Per Cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment, Oct.-Nov-Dec. Sh. 15/10 Per Cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment, Jan-Feb-Mar. Sh. 16/3 Per Cwt. F.B.H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 14.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July/Sept. sellers 15/7½.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct/Dec. sellers 15/9

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan/March sellers 16/-.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Jan/March sellers 16/2½.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jan/Mar sellers 16/5½.

Tone:—Indian demand was extremely quiet.

RUBBER.

London, July 14.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Aug/Sept. sellers 45/-.

Tone:—Firm.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot July value 50/-.

Tone:—Market was irregular and lowed on realizations, closing rather steadier.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets July paid and value 51½.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, July 14.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6.

BARLEY.

London, July 14.

Karachi Barley July/Aug. sellers 40/6.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, July 15.

Khadi:—

	Rs. a. p.
Textile	0 15 9
Century	0 15 6
E. D. Sassoon	0 14 9
Elphinstone	0 14 9
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 in.:—	
Standard per lb.	1 4 6
Century per lb.	1 4 0

(Continued on page 9.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana "B" vs. Royal Artillery, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 17.

Prof. P. A. Wadia's Lecture on "The Youth Movement" Mr. M. A. Jinnah presiding, at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 18.

Annual general meeting of B. P. Muslim League, Muslim Students' Union Hall, Chowpatty, 6 p.m. Sir Mahomedbhai Hajibhai to preside.
Dinner to honour Mr. J. Baptista, Mole Hotel, Ballard Pier, 8-15 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.—Hongkong-Macao cable is interrupted Telegrams for Macao will be subject to delay and will be accepted at the sender's risk.

DINNER TO HONOUR MR. BAPTISTA.—The dinner in honour of Mr. Joseph Baptista, President of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, will be held at the Mole Hotel, Ballard Pier, on Saturday, (the 18th inst), at 8 15 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.—Dance Music to-day:—One Step: Wemblying to Wembly; Fox Trot: Eliza; Fox Trot: Since Felix has been shingled; Waltz: Paradise Alley; Jengo: Cigarette; Fox Trot: It aint gonna rain no mo; Waltz: Romany Rose; Fox Trot: Im gonna bring a water melon; One Step: Oom pal trot.

"THE YOUTH MOVEMENT."—Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth Week Celebration Committee, Professor P. A. Wadia, of the Wilson College will address a public meeting on "The Youth Movement" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, to-morrow (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. M. A. Jinnah, will preside.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are informed that, in supersession of the verbal notice given to them in Court by the Clerk of the Crown to attend the Court on Saturday next, they are requested to attend the High Court to-day Thursday morning the 16th instant at 11-30 o'clock (S.T.).

CITY'S HEALTH.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 14th July 1925 to 6 a.m. of 15th July 1925:—
Small-pox 1 attack, nil death Cholera nil attack, nil death, Plague nil attack, nil death, Influenza nil attack, nil death. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn,) 67. Total mortality this day last year 81.

"CASE COMPOUNDED."—Regarding the report headed "Case Compounded in our issue of the 9th inst. the firm of Messrs. "The French Cleaning and Dyeing Coy" situated at Medows Street and the corner of Oak Lane Fort, Bombay, states that it has not been involved in the said proceedings, and it has "no concern whatsoever with the said "Royal French Cleaning and Dyeing Co," mentioned in the report."

ART EXHIBITION IN POONA.

An Art Exhibition will be held in Poona under the auspices of the Bombay Art Society for the Deccan and Southern Maharatta Districts in the month of September. The Exhibition will include Paintings in Oil and Water Colour, Black and White and Pastels. Sculpture. Architecture, Applied Arts and Crafts such as Needle Work and Embroidery Wood Carving, Silver and Brass Works, ther Embossing, etc., and Competitions for Schools Medals and Prizes will be awarded in this Exhibition.
For further particulars, apply to G. P. Fernandes Esq., Honorary Secretary, Bombay Art Society, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, July 15.

In the share market to-day jutes opened unchanged and as result of consolidated forecast for jute crop was ascertained to be same as the preliminary figures, an easier tendency was reflected in the state of the market. Coals and teas remained apathetic in the absence of buying enquiry. In miscellaneous, beyond the demand being continued for rubber shares at better rates, there were no interesting features. Government securities were firm. Following were closing quotations. Gov-Do 1927 102-10, Banks.—Imperial Bank Ghusick and Muslia 11-14, Kalapahri 15-4, ernment securities five per cent. war loan (1929-47) 95-14. Five per cent loan (1945-55) 100-3, 5 per cent. bonds (1926) 107, Dd 1927 102-10. Banks.—Imperial Bank fully paid 1437-8 C. D.
Railways: Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway 13-8. Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ordy. 166 S. L.
Cottons. Kesoram Pref. 50 S. L.
Jutes Auckland 271, Budge Budge 440, Clive 41-6, Dalhousie 409-8, Delta 482-8, Empire 54-12, Hooghly ordy. 78-8, Howrah 42-8, Hukumchand ordy. 9-8, India 233, Kinnison 1005, Lothian 394, National 30-14, Northbrook 56-8, Nuddea 52, Presidency 8-6, Reliance 65-8.
Coals: Bansjorah 9-6, Burrakur 24, Ghusick and Muslia 11-14, Kalaphri 15-4, Lakurkr 14-14, North-west fully paid 35-6, Raneegunj 39, Satpuria and Asansol 2-8.
Miscellaneous: Bengal Telephone Corporation ordy. 5-12. Marshall and Co., 2-10, Hooghly Flour 29, B. I. Corporation ordy. 4-4, Burma Finance and Mining 4-2, Assam Saws Rupee one. Tea Companies:—Betjan 32-8, East India 21-4, Tirrihannah 22-8.
Exchange bank telegraphic transfer one shilling six and one-sixteenth pence and demand draft one shilling six and three thirty-second pence.—A. P.

WADIA FIRM AFFAIRS.

SECOND ACCUSED DISCHARGED

Inspector Davison charged Nadirshaw Cowasji Daji, Secretary in Messrs. N. N. Wadia and Sons before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, with the abetment of the theft of 60 shares of the Bombay Dyeing Mills valued at Rs. 46,000 or in the alternative with the abetment of criminal breach of trust in respect of those shares.
Mr. H. B. Spencer prosecuted while Mr. Frank Oliveira defended the accused.
The prosecution alleged that the accused and Burjorji D. Lowji, head cashier, of the same firm were speculating in shares and cotton, in which they sustained heavy losses. Lowji who was in charge of the shares of the Bombay Dyeing belonging to Mr. Bomanji Adarji one of the partners of Messrs. N. N. Wadia and Sons. It was alleged that Lowji misappropriated some 60 shares of Mr. Adarji to meet his and Daji's losses. Lowji who was separately charged and already convicted stated that he committed the offence at the instigation of Daji.
After going through the evidence the Magistrate ordered the accused to be discharged, observing that the only evidence against the accused was the uncorroborated evidence of the convicted man Lowji.

CONVICTED OF RASH DRIVING.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, sentenced Rupa Gulab to six weeks' rigorous imprisonments for rash and negligent driving.
Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, police prosecutor conducted the prosecution.
The prosecution alleged that at about 10-30 a.m. on July 6, the accused was driving his master's carriage along Girgaum Road towards Dhobi Talao. In overtaking a tram car, the accused took his carriage on the wrong side. In the meanwhile a tram car came from the opposite direction and the carriage was jammed in between two tram cars and reduced to splinters. The accused's master who was in the carriage at the time received serious injuries and had to be removed to the hospital.
The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he was not driving rashly and fast. It was a pure accident.
The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him as above.

CONVICTED OF THEFT.

R. S. Mikado, a Christian compounder in the employ of Messrs. Sorabji Pestonji Gandhi, chemists of Jumma Musjid was charged before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate with the theft of chemicals valued at about Rs. 500, mostly consisting of bottles of Life Guard Cologne Water.
Sergeant Willicm Waddell prosecuted while Mr. P. N. Vijayakar, pleader defended the accused.
The facts of the case were that the accused was in the employ of the complainants. He was in the habit of stealing chemicals and other articles from his master's shop and sell them to other chemists. During the course of four or five months he wase alleged to have stolen property worth about Rs. 500.
The accused admitted having committed the offence and prayed, for mercy.
In view of the fact that the complainants did not press the charge. His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs 30 or, in default, to suffer rigorous imprisonment for a month.

RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS BOUND OVER.

Before the same Magistrate, Vithaldas Mulji stood charged with receiving stolen property belonging to Messrs. Sorabji Pestonji and Sons.
Mr. Mohanlal appeared for the accused while Mr. B. H. Daruwalla watched the proceedings on behalf of the complainants.
The accused pleaded guilty and said he received the property in the absence of his brother who was the proprietor of the shop. He never knew that the articles were stolen property as Mikardo who sold those articles to him represented that he was getting these goods wholesale and hence could sell a little cheaper. However when he knew the articles were stolen he returned them back to the police. The police recovered articles worth about Rs. 300.
His Worship convicted the accused and bound him over in a sum of Rs. 100 for six months, and ordered that the articles be returned to the accused on his paying Rs. 300 to the complainants.

DASHED WITH MOTOR LORRY.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, held an inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Matadin Janardhan (37) a cart driver who died in the J. J. Hospital on Monday last.
The evidence showed that the labour cart of the deceased was standing on the left side of the road at Poibawdi at 9-30 a.m. on Monday. The deceased was seated in his cart. A motor lorry loaded with cotton bales came from Lalwadi side and was going to Dadar. Another lorry came from behind at a moderate speed but on approaching the cart of the deceased, it suddenly turned round and dashed against the cart. The deceased was thrown up from his seat and he dropped into the road heavily. The lorry stopped at once and the injured man was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died the same evening. Medical evidence showed that death was due to the rupture of the spleen.
The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

KNOCKED DOWN BY RLY. TRAIN,

Jankibai a Hindu woman aged 28 years, was crossing the railway lines of the B. B. and C. I. railway at Dadar at 5-30 p.m. on Monday when she was knocked down by a goods train. She was removed to J. J. Hospital where she died soon after admission the cause of death being shock from the injuries received. The deceased told the police while she was being removed to the hospital that she had come from Bandra without a ticket and was crossing the line to go home.
At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death while she was trespassing the line in order to avoid detection as she had travelled without a ticket from Bandra.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TRIAL FOR THIRD TIME.

NEFFECTIVE MAJORITY IN MURDER CASE.

In the case in which Shuttan Subhanbux a Mahomedan aged 45 was being re-tried at the High Court Sessions on the charge of murdering a milk-man named Amanatulla at Byculla cement chawl on 7th February last, the jury, after having retired for more than an hour, declared themselves divided in their verdict by 5 to 4. In reply to the judge the foreman intimated that there was no chance of their arriving at a closer unanimity.
Such a narrow majority has no effect under section 308 of the Criminal Procedure Code which requires a majority of at least 6 to 3 to make the verdict acceptable to the Judge.
Under the circumstances, his Lordship discharged the jury. The case will, therefore, be transferred to the next sessions to be tried for the third time.
Mr. M. K. Azad Bar-at-law who defended the accused requested his Lordship to enquire what the verdict of the majority was, and submitted that the judge was quite competent to do so under the section.
As, however, the prosecution counsel wanted to consult the Advocate-General and the Public Prosecutor on the point, his Lordship postponed its further consideration till Thursday morning.

LEAVE TO APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL REFUSED.

HEIRS OF SIR ADAMJI PEERBHOY IN COURT.

Khatijabai Abdul Hussein Appellant.
vs.
Sakinabai and others Respondents.
(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Coyajee.)

This was a petition filed by the appellant for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council from the Order of the Appellate Court whereby the attachment of certain properties in the suit was confirmed.
The appellant's case was that the plaintiff had filed this suit in June 1916 as receiver of the estate of one Rattanbai a daughter of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, against the sons of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy for administration of his estates. The suit was heard before Mr. Justice Beaman when by the consent of parties, the judge passed a Decretal order of reference, referring the suit to Mr. Merwanji Kaikushroo, a Solicitor of the High Court, who was appointed a Special Commissioner to take accounts and ascertain the shares of the female heirs of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy. In August 1924, the Commissioner made his report and certified that the total amount due to the female heirs on 11th August 1924 was a sum of about Rs. 11 lakhs. By the decretal order of reference, a charge was created on five immoveable properties of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy as a security for the payment of the moneys due to the female heirs. Out of the said five properties, two were sold to discharge certain incumbrances.
After ascertaining the share of the female heirs, Sikinabai, the 7th defendant applied to the High Court for attachment before judgment of the Napean Sea Road property belonging to the appellant her sister Rukhanbai and her brother Akbarally as the heirs of Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy who died on 18th December, 1918, on the ground that there would be a deficit of about 3 1/2 lakhs after the three properties charged were sold, which would realize only about 7 1/2 lakhs. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kajiji on 19th December, 1924 made an attachment order to that effect. The appellant filed an appeal from this order, which was dismissed by the Court of Appeal on 18th March 1925 The appellant now desired to appeal to the Privy Council.
The appellant contended among other grounds that no case had been made out for attachment before judgment, that the heirs of Abdul Hussein had no intention of delaying or deafeating the claim of the female heirs of the late Sir Adamji, that they had no other property except the property under attachment and therefore the Appeal Court should not have confirmed the order of attachment. The appellant therefore prayed that leave might be granted to her to appeal to the Privy Council.
Mr. Coltman instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the appellant.
Sir Chimanlal Setalvad instructed by Messrs. Pooha and Ghaswalla appeared for the respondents. It was contended on behalf of the respondents that there were concurring judgments of two courts that there was no question of law involved and therefore there was no ground for granting a certificate to appeal to His Majesty in Council. The order of attachment made by the Lower Court was made on a consideration of the facts before that Court. The Court of Appeal confirmed the order of the Lower Court on the ground that it did not like to interfere on the finding of the Lower Court on a question of fact. The respondents therefore submitted that the rule might be discharged.
After hearing counsel their Lordships discharged the rule with costs.

SWARAJ CROSS-WORD COMPETITION.

RESULT TO BE ANNOUNCED ON WEDNESDAY.

We are glad to announce that over 600 entries from all over India, Ceylon and Burma were received by us in connection with the Swaraj cross-word puzzle competition which was started by this journal and which came to a close on the 30th ultimo. Of these about 150 were from ladies, indicating the keen interest which the competition has aroused among the fair sex. Every race, class and profession was represented among the competitors, doctors, lawyers and teachers, figuring in considerable numbers. About 50 of the solutions had to be rejected for non-fulfilment of the conditions of the competition and about 430 solutions were rejected for mistakes. The correct solutions received number 134. As we have already announced, the prize will now be divided equally among six competitors out of these 134 and a raffle will be held to pick out the names of these six competitors. We shall announce the result of the raffle and the names of the fortunate six on Wednesday the 21st instant.

LOCAL BOARDS ACT.

AMENDING BILL.

The following text of a Bill to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act,, 1923, is published:—
Whereas it is expedient to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, in manner hereinafter appearing: It is hereby enacted as follows:—
1. This Act may be called the Bombay Local Boards (Amendment Act, 192 .
2. In section 15 of the Bombay Local Boards Act. 1923 (1) in sub-section (1) for the word "taluka" where it occurs for the second time and in sub-section (2), for the the word "district" where it occurs for the second time the word "constituency" shall be substituted; and
(2) after subsecion (3) the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—
"Provided further that no person shall be entitled to have his name registered on the electoral roll of more than one constituency of the same taluka local board or more than one constituency of the district of the same district local board."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Clause 2.—Under Section 6 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, the members of the boards are to be elected by general and Mahomedas constituencies and the extent of these constituencies and the number of mtmbers to be returned by each constituency are matters to be prescribed under section 133 (a). One of the qualifications for bein an elector in a constituency prescribed under section 6 is residence within the taluka or district in which the constituency is included. When the constituency is conterminous with the taluka or district no difficulty can arise; but when a taluka or district includes several constituencits, as will often happen residence within that taluka or district (with other qualifications) entitles a person to be enrolled as a voter on the elecoral roll of every constituency for which he is otherwise qualified, within such taluka or district. This result was not intended and has in practice led to confusion and difficulties in framing the electoral rolls. The substitution of the word 'constituency' for 'taluka' and district' in section 15 will make it clear that the residential qualification required is one within the constituency, in each case.
Sub-clause (2) of clause 2 has been drafted on the lines of proviso 3 to rule 7 (1) of the Bombay Electoral Rules and will ensure that a voter's name is not entered on the roll of more than one constituency in the same taluka or district.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

WEDNESDAY'S CLOSING RATE. — 46

A cable received from New York at 2 p. m. to-day stated:

Wednesday's opening rate.	— 8
Wednesday's closing rate.	- 46
Liverpool opening	+10
Liverpool closing	— 1

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 28th week of 1925, i.e. the week ended the 11th inst. The total mortality 513 was 59 less than in the proceeding week: the death-rate registered was 21.18. The mortality for the 28th week of 1924 was 510 and death-rate 21.39 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinqennium 1920-1924 was 628 and death-rate 28.07.
The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 1 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 198 as against 1 and 206 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 135 were among infants under one year of age; 9 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.
Cholera caused 1 attack and 1 death. Small-pox caused 6 attacks and 4 deaths. Plague caused 2 attacks and 1 death. The number of live births registered during the week was 337 as against 370 for the 28th week of 1924 and 339 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1920-1924).

MR. J. BAPTISTA HONOURED

INDIAN CHRISTIANS' MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting of the Indian Christians both Roman Catholics' and Protestants, of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein was held on Wednesday evening at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to honour Mr. Joseph Baptista on his election as President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The auditorium and galleries were packed to their utmost capacity by Indian Christians, ladies and gentlemen, among whom were also seen clergy of both the denominations in a large number. Girl Guides and Boy scouts of the American Mission High School, had lined the premises to honour the guest of the evening.
Dr. A. G. Viegas, who presided, said it was a unique and memorable occasion because it was a monster meeting of the Indian Christian community which broke all the previous records. It was the first time that the four sections of the Indian Christean community had met together and it was a red letter day in the annals of the community worthy to be written in letters of gold. Mr. Joseph Baptista was the first citizen and Lord Mayor of the great, beautiful and noble city of Bombay than whom in his (Dr. Veigas') opinion no greater man ever presided over the deliberations of the Municipal Corporation. He was equal to any one of his predecessors.
Mr. Baptista, concluded Dr. Veigas, was the friend of the poor and particularly of the labour class

THE ADDRESS.

Dr. Cosmas Fernandez read the address which *inter alia* stated:—
"You had the passion for politics in the same manner as your leader, Lokmanya Tilak, but like him the passion was tempered by native shrewdness and foresight, which carefully avoided all Utopian schemes which lead to sad disillusion and wastage. Long ago you realised that the most radical cure for the ills of the country was the transfer of power, and not merely the redress of grievances, to which the old National Congresses mainly confined themselves. You also realised that this transfer of power was not to be enforced without organised agitation. Hence the formation of the Indian Home Rule League in 1916, presided over and guided by you in its initial stages. It is no longer a secret that while condemning the Diarchy as essentially unworkable, you inspired the policy of Responsive Co-operation which Lokmanya Tilak offered in response to the King-Emperor's Proclamation, of 1919. To this policy you clung, and, rather than forsake it, you preferred to sacrifice the leadership of Maharashtra which fell to you on the death of Tilak. For the same principle you fought at the Subjects Committee of the Special Congress of Calcutta, as against Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Co-operation, and, had Mrs. Besant's few followers then voted with you, the latter-day political march of events would have taken a different turn. After the lapse of nearly five years we rejoice to find that India is now realizing the wisdom of Tilak's policy of Responsive Co-operation which you inspired.
"Following in the footsteps of Tilak, but with far greater success than he, you put yourself at the head of the nascent Trade Union Movement which is one of the reactions of the industrialisation of India. And no saner leader could the ignorant and disorganised Indian Labour secure than you, who combined with natural moderation, a first-hand knowledge of the movement in countries like England and of the socialistic remedies advocated by the Fabian Society. Your guidance and experience were freely available to the various Trade Unions which have been formed in the city. You also took the lead in bringing about the first All-India Trade Union Congress in Bombay (1920), when you were the Chairman of the Reception Committee. It was, therefore, in the fitness of things that you should be the President of the next Trade Union Congress at Jheria (1921), and that you should be chosen spokesman for Indian Labour at the Geneva Conference (1924)."
Dr. Viegas then garlanded Mr. Baptista and presented the address encased in a silver casket. This was followed by number of representatives of different societies garlanding Mr. Baptista amidst cheers.

MR. BAPTISTA'S REPLY.

Mr. Joseph Baptista then thanked the gathering for the great honour done to him and also the various societies and institutions for the messages conveyed in the poetic language of flowers. It was a demonstration, he said, which would satisfy the ambition, pride and prejudice of any fastidious man. The demonstration and the address manifested surfeit of Christian charity which he thoroughly appreciated. He thought not even Joseph of the house of Jacob had a coat of so many colours (applause) which he felt should have been reserved for a worthier occasion. The presidency of the Municipal Corporation lasted but only a year and had no power except of words, no even a motor car for joy rides (laughter). There was no doubt the President had been placed on a high pedestal as the first citizen of India. He then urged upon Christians of all denominations to get united and put forward their claims before the Government. He was glad to see signs of unity that day which, he hoped, would be the beginning of a powerful organization for whole India. He advocated self-Government for India and not separation from British connections. He did not believe in violence, as their religion taught that those who wielded the sword died by the sword though it be wielded by Lord Birkenhead from England (laughter).
A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

MR. BOLE'S BILL "TO DEMOCRATISE THE CONSTITUTION."

Mr. S. K. Bole, M.L.C., proposes to introduce in the local Legislative Council a bill further to amend the Bombay City Municipal Act III of 1888 with a view to provide for the special representation of the Backward and Depressed Classes of the population of the City. The following statement of objects and reasons explains the nature and scope of the bill:—
"The object of this Bill is to democratise the constitution of the Municipality of the City of Bombay.
It has been a matter of bitter experience that in a general election the Representatives of the Backward and the Depressed Classes are nowhere and in their absence there is hardly any one to pay heed to the grievances of these unfortunate classes. To do away with such a sad state of affairs the Bill proposes a scheme of Reserved Seats in the interests of these two Classes. However in setting apart seats for these two classes particular care is taken to preserve as far as possible the number of seats now open to general election. This is done by reducing the number of seats that are at present filled up by nomination and co-option each one half and adding them to the seats that are filled up by election. The result is that notwithstanding the reservation of 18 seats for the Backward and the Depressed Classes there remain under the new Scheme 71 free seats.
Occasion is also taken to correct distribution of the elected seats to be filled up by each Municipal Ward by introducing the more democratic principle of representation according to population.
Another important change in the Municipal constitution which the Bill seeks to make is to lower the franchise from a Rs 10 rental to a Rs. 5 rental. Under the existing franchise it has been found that out of a total population of 11,37,782 population numbering 10,42,488 is deprived of the vote. In these days it is undesirable to allow 11,37,782 people to be governed by 95,294."
The Bill provides that the special representation shall come into operation from the 1st January, 1926, and that the change in the franchise shall come into operation on 1st October, 1926.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

MARATHI C. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S NOMINATION.

At a meeting of the Marathi C. P. Provincial Congress Committee held at Wardha on the 4th inst. Mr. Pathak presiding, the following three names were unanimously suggested for the presidentship of the ensuing Cawnpore Congress: Babu Arabindo Ghosh, Lala Lajpat Rai, and Mr. N. C. Kelkar.
A resolution was passed inviting Mahatma Gandhi to make a tour in C. P. in the month of October or November next as it may suit him and a Committee of the following gentlemen was appointed to make all arrangements in that connection:—Dr. B. S. Moonje, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Karmavir Pathak, Mr. W. N. Ghorpade, Mr. M. B. Deshpande and Seth Khushalchand
Correspondence from Dr. Gour regarding the proposed Round Table Conference and also a letter of the Secretary Nagpur Liberal Association, referred by Dr. Gour to the Committee was read and a resolution was passed to the effect that the subject matter of the proposed Round Table Conference was solely with reference to the working out of the Reforms and as the question had been entirely left by the Congress to the Swaraiya Party the Provincial Congress Committee did not think it necessary to take any action in the matter.
In response to the communication received from the Secretary of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee it was resolved that a reply be sent to him that this Provincial Congress Committee was prepared to join Berar in holding the proposed United Conference of C. P. and Berar in the next November.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

KANARESE AT WILLINGDON COLLEGE.

At the meeting of the Senate to be held on 30th July, Dr. R. N. Rauna will move, as recommended by the Syndicate that Principal G. N. Gokhale, and Professor V. B. Divatia, be assigned to the Faculty of Science.
Principal K. R. Kanitkar will move, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the affiliation of the Willingdon College be extended, with retrospective effect from the 20th June 1925, by the addition of Kanarese to the B.A. Degree courses in respect of which the College is affiliated to the University.
Principal A. L. Covernton will move as recommended by the Syndicate that the application from the Principal, St. Joseph's Convent, Panchgani, for affiliation of a Second Grade Arts College for girls, be not granted.
Dr. Accacio G. Viegas will move that a supplementary Intermediate M.B., B.S., Examination commencing on the first Monday in September 1925, be held this year only.

SWAMI'S MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE

Manager, Goverdhanmath, Puri, wires under date July 15:—
Swami Shantyanandaji of Dwarka, who had come here for Chaturmashya as guest of our new Shankaracharya has mysteriously disappeared. He was last seen at midnight on Saturday the 11th July. Dandi Sanyasis being forbidden by shastras to travel during Chaturmashya foul play is suspected.

Telegram "BAPASOLA"
Telephone No. 20883.

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11

The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1925.

JAPANESE COMPETITION, II.

The most important item in the schedule of unfair advantages which Japan enjoys in her competition with the unprotected countries of the world is the heartless disregard by that country of the labour force of the land. Even the official Year Book of Japan has to admit that the advantage Japan has in competition with other countries in the production of cotton goods lies in the cheap woman labour accessible to the Japanese mill-owners. Eighty per cent. of the Japanese cotton mill operatives are girls aged from 13 to 20 years, whose wages may be from 75 per cent. to 50 per cent. or less than that of the adult male operatives. The Washington International Labour Conference of 1919 had decided to limit the hours of industrial employment in Asiatic countries to sixty hours per week, with a maximum of eleven hours per day; and the Government of India have enforced the resolutions. We do not in the least intend to hold up Japan as a model for our imitation in regard to conditions of industrial employment nor do we consider that the Washington Conventions, so far as they referred to Japan and India, satisfactorily met the demand of Labour. On this question of labour in the Indian mills, and also on the contemplated cut in the wages of the Bombay mill-workers, we shall have more to say anon. But we cannot help bringing it to the notice of the Government of India that India is still the only Asiatic industrial country which has ratified the Conventions and given effect to it; that the Bombay cotton mills,—let us give the devil its due,—had gone on the sixty-hour week long before the New Factory Act had become law in pursuance of the Washington Conventions; and that Japan, though a signatory to the Conventions and a member of the League of Nations, has, six solid years after the Conventions were agreed to, *not* given effect to the decision, and still works double shifts of twelve hours each for twenty-seven days in the month as against the ten hour maximum in Indian industrial establishments for twenty-five days in the month, or an advantage per worker of 30 per cent. over the Indian industry. Japan may have her reasons for ignoring the Conventions, though the world is either unaware of those reasons, or knows them only to find them unspeakably ridiculous. Japan makes no secret of the fact that she has joined the League of Nations and all its paraphernalia of conferences and conventions only in so far as it suits her fixed resolve of an intensely nationalist policy in all departments of a nation's life in modern times. For all other concerns, the League's pronouncements and resolutions will be treated by her as so much waste paper, fit only for the muck-heap; and she dares the other members of the League to put her beyond the pale of civilisation, to outcaste and outlaw her for her immoral and inhuman competition. Japan, indeed, will soon find that competition on these terms will not be permitted in countries which have a Government with a single spark of honest national sympathy with the country they are set to govern, with the people they are set to rule. In America, by her studied disregard of the requirements of humanity and morality in the search for markets, Japan has so excited the States that they have vied with one another in the rigours and virulence of anti-Japanese legislation; and the tragedy of this campaign against this violater of the most primary canons of decency and morality is that for her sins others like India have to suffer in neutral lands. We cannot even bluff and bluster and so win back a little as the people from the land of the Rising Sun (!) have been able to do. In England herself, the traditional home of free trade and *laissez faire*, they will promptly and effectively deal with such competition as that of Japan, if it ever manifests itself in any industry in which British capital and British labour are interested in the slightest degree, under the Safeguarding of Industries Act. The free trade philosophy will then be thrown to the winds, and Japan will find out to her cost how very much nearer is the skin than the shirt. But India—what does India count?

In India, however, the benign British Government have assigned to themselves the role of universal benefactor—at the cost of her people. That Japanese competition is killing Indian industry, may be a cruel fact of this tragic situation; but does that disturb the sleep of Sir Basil Blackett? Does it affect the holiday of Lord Reading? Does it concern the salaries and pensions and allowances and extravaganzas of the guardian angels prospering on the Lee Loot at expense of this country? Of course not,—and they know it, and we know it, and the Japanese, too, know it well. And yet Sir Basil Blackett has the effrontery to tell the Indian Merchants' Chamber that they, the guardians of Indian industry and commerce, must never, never question the good intentions of Sir Basil and his entourage of self-satisfied *faineants* in high places! And the Indian merchants had the obliging politeness to admit that they were grateful to Sir Basil for coming to and treating them to an impertinent lecture of insufferable platitudes! But what else can you expect from a body largely composed of incorrigible moderates! This is, however, not a question of assurances from either Sir Basil or Lord Reading or Lord Birkenhead. We want deeds, not words, empty words, which we have had too bitter and too repeated an experience to trust, when we have to deal such past masters in the art of wrangling like the ex-Lord Chief Justice of England and the *ancien* treasury official from Britain. They know perfectly well that the Indian cotton industry is threatened with extinction, if only by the intense, insidious, and inhuman competition of Japan and other foreigners in India. What do they propose to do for its protection? They know perfectly well that Japan has ignored the Washington Conventions. We do not ask them—would not wish them—to go to war with Japan for that. But on the merest regard for international morality, on the simplest consideration of public decency, on the sheer question of humanity to the Indian Labour, the Japanese competition, waged on such unfair terms, ought to be stopped without further ado. What do they propose to do to put an end to this competition? They know perfectly well that Japan is out to corner as large a slice of the world trade as she can; and that if she does not succeed in the more protected markets, she will try the more energetically in the markets that still remain exposed to her predatory designs. Japanese manufacturers know as much as the Government of India that India was made to import 82 crores worth of foreign cotton goods, in 1924; and that in that trade the Japanese mills contributed only 10-11 crores, leaving a possible room for expansion to the extent of another 70 crores, without allowing for the possibilities of further expansion in the Indian demand. If the Government of India are guided by the Blackett-cum-Reading mentality of supreme disdain for, and invincible indifference, if not hostility, to the claims and demands of the Indian industry Japan will soon corner the remaining portion of the Indian market as well and it will be the coldest of all cold comforts to the Indian industrialist that, when that day comes which will threaten even the British made goods with extinction, Japan will find the British Lion neither too gorged nor too impotent to fight. But what of the Indian industry in the meanwhile?

In considering the sweated labour of Japanese mills, it may look invidious to mention but it is necessary to add, that what makes Japanese competition particularly objectionable,—one which has compelled even the mild Chinaman to complain energetically against it,—is the utter difference in the moral and social outlook between the Japan of today and the nations of the Hindu, Chrisian or Islamic civilisation. If Japan has any code of ethics, any notion of propriety, honour or humanity,—it is not ours. Japanese mill-owners employ to the extent of four-fifths of their labour force girls of between 13 and 20 years of age. They are, indeed, finding it increasingly hard to recruit a sufficient number of these under-paid, under-sized girls from the provinces to replace the constantly shifting workers,—the Japanese mill practically renews its entire working force in less than three years at the outset,—as the workers are getting more and more restless even in old Japan. But the usual complement of workers in a Japanese mill even now prdominantly consists of girls, who are required to live in the factory compound under conditions of appalling overcrowding and insanitation with the inevitable consequence of immorality. Hence the Japanese mill-owners can afford to pay their women operatives lower rates, and feel not a single qualm about these miserable beings dragging out their wretched existence to its allotted term of filth and dirt and vice,—because they know the unfortunate outcastes have alternative means of earning, which, under *our* accepted code of morality and humanity, we dare not even mention. The Geisha girl of Japan, the *demi-monde* of the land of the Rising Sun, is, in comparison, respectable with her cloak of Art-cum-Religion screening her degradation. But even in the ordinary cases of financial hardship in a family, it is not considered a shame to live upon the illegitimate earnings of the woman relative. It is by no means unusual for the wage-slaves of our modern industrialism in Japan themselves to lead their women folk to the brothel. In India, the most benighted cultivator will feel a far greater regret it he is obliged to lead his cows and his bullocks to the slaughter-house, even if he has no religious objection to such a course. With this state of sweated labour in Japan how can there be any fair or equal competition? And yet the powers-that-be in India seem to be blissfully or wilfully indifferent to the havoc of this unequal competition. They have, we must add, been obliged to add to the wages in Japan also. Between 1914 and 1920, the wages in the spinning section, the most representative branch of the industry in Japan, are reported, in an official American investigation, to have risen, by about 281 per cent,—though they have again come down owing to the depression of 1920. But the wages paid to the women operatives average about two-thirds of those paid to the men; and so the real increase is comparatively small. In fact, even after full allowance is made for the nominal wage-rates in Japan on account of for board and lodging, the bonuses and other gifts customary in this semi-feudal land, as well as for the cost of labour recruitment, which is a considerable factor in Japan, the official American investigation above referred to comes to the following conclusion:

> "Despite the fact that the Japanese cotton mill pays each operative an average wage amounting to one-fifth to one-sixth of that paid to American cotton mill-workers, owing to the necessity of employing four times as many workers in order to operate the same number of spindles or looms .....the total wage cost to the Japanese mill of operating a given amount of machinery per day equals about two-thirds of the similiar labour cost in the general American cotton industry, in the northern as well as southern mills."

In the South of America, where conditions of negro labour most closely approvimate those in countries like Japan or India, the labour cost is still higher than in Japan, the latter being four-fifths of the former. The entire outlook of the Japanese capitalist class, if we are to believe the reports of those most experienced and competent to judge, is such that the labour force is looked upon much in the same way as the German junker used to think of the human element as so much cannon-fodder. In Japan they have not the least compunction to sweat and exploit labour to the utmost limit of its miserable capacity; and they seem to account it an evidence of their unflinching patriotism manity,—and are prepared to *produce* humanity,—in the same way and with precisely the same object and outlook as they would produce the raw material. In the early years of this century, the puritan conscience of Britain was roused to make India abandon her opium monopoly, which used to put 10 crores in the Indian exchequer without the Indian tax-payer being a penny the worse for it. We do not grudge this forced contribution to the cause of humanity though we wish it had not been forced. But we have an equal right and an indefeasible claim to demand justice and fair-play in the face of this most insidious, unequal, and immoral competition of the Japanese goods with the products of the Indian factory,—in which the law requires and we shall insist on a modicum of decency, humanity and equity, in the rate of wages as well as the conditions of employment. We are entitled to demand that the Government of India should immediately take up a more direct, energetic and nationalist attitude, and so put an end to a competition, which on every count in the indictment must be condemned as inhuman, immoral and intolerable.

Notes of the Day.

A Fraud Perpetuated.

Last year in the Assembly so moderate-minded a person as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya characterised the representation of India on the League of Nations as a fraud practised upon the civilised world. But adjectival exuberence has obviously no effect upon a bureaucracy immune from public criticism or control. We all know how India has been misrepresented at successive Opium Conferences by the "Indian" delegate of the Campbell-Clayton type but the Government of India are supremely indifferent to such deliberate calumny earned by India. This year's selection of the Indian delegation to the League of Nations is as unrepresentative of Indian public opinion—even of the moderate variety—as it is derogatory to India. We have never realised why Indians are deemed incapable of leading a delegation and what special qualifications ex-satraps possess for such a task. Mr Sastri once insisted that an Indian should always be made to lead such a delegation because there are things which not even the most sympathetic Englishman can say in the last instance. The appointment of ex-Governors and ex-Viceroys makes this argument doubly true. Though of course the choice of an Englishman is always due to considerations of efficiency and never of race, such a selection humiliates India in the eyes of the members of the League since they conclude that no suitable Indian representatives are available. It has, however, one merit in that it makes the political thraldom of India by Britain more explicit and emphatic. We have no objection to the selection of the Maharaja of Patelia since one Maharaja is as good—or useless as other—and since Nabha's rival deserves a gift: provided, of course, an Indian Prince sees no humiliation in being a delegate of the Government of India. For the rest, Sir Atul Chatterjee is—Sir Atul Chatterjee.

Base Uses.

In a letter to the press, Mr. Maneckji Petel rightly protests against the use of the Corporation Hall for a dinner in honour of Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar on his acquisition of a Knighthood. We agree that it is a disgraceful proposition to appropriate a place of civic distinction for congratulating a persistent and aspiring publicist like Sir Vasantrao over the score of a knighthood. It is presumptuous, it is ridiculous; and its absurdity becomes the more obtrusive when we remember the public scorn of titles, in India, not to speak of the pending resolution of Mr. Husenbhai Lalji in the Council to put a stop to the scandal of "honours." In Britain the distribution of titles is recognised to be a bargain in party funds, in the Dominions they are sick of the vulgar nuisance. In the Dabholkar School, the craze for titles is still a harrowing phenomenon. The Corporation Hall would be well used if a public reception were held in honour of somebody who discarded a knighthood, but we have to tolerate a sycophant, ingratiating grin over the attainment of a title by a loyal commoner. It is a humiliation. The Cowasji Jehangir Hall is not given out for "political" functions, but the Corporation Hall is apparently to be a region of salaaming ecstasy. Such is the incongruity of public life and we shall not be surprised at the requisition of a public dinner in honour of some Corporator who rejoices over his daughter's marriage or his son's graduation in the University.

Persian Affairs.

While Reuter's is overwhelmed with the magnitude of the ravages of a mysterious disease reported to be devastating the Persians near Meshed and has twice told us in a short time how the Meshed-Teheran route is unsafe, we are indebted to the "Hablul Matin" of Calcutta for two items of news of less alarming nature which seem to have disagreed with that news agency. The Persian Government has selected twenty-one candidates who have passed the military training test in Teheran and are deputing them for further education in Europe. Egypt, with its high modern culture, has expressed a desire to cultivate closer relations with Persia and has accordingly intimated to its Government that it would like to send some students to study the Persian language. Cairo has been informed that if at least ten students of the requisite calibre are sent to Persia arrangements will be made for opening a special class for their instructions in Persian. Another interesting piece of information is contained in the following communique issued by the "Iran League" of Bombay The second volume of the Marker literary series for Persia entitled "Persia and Parsis" by Mr. G K. Nariman will be published in a few weeks. It reproduces a translation of Darmesteter's famous bird's eye view of the History and Culture of Persia and a translation of Prof. Goldziher's German essay on the "Influence of Parsism on Islam". Three original chapters will be embodied in the book dealing with the Persian Rivayat literature of the Parsis as a source of the history of the community both in Persia and India, including a chapter on "Who destroyed the Fire Temples of Iran"? The next volume in the Marker series under preparation will be "The Acts of Zarathushtra."

"Enemies of the Empire"!

Lord Birkenhead in his audacious manner has gently characterised the students of China, Egypt and India as "enemies of the Empire." It is a rare compliment to the youth of these three ancient civilisations that they entertain no love and no illusions about a system whose basis is the domination and exploitation of the weaker nations and whose policy is one of racial exclusiveness and industrial greed. We wish the interesting series of lectures arranged by the Bombay Students' Brotherhood had a lecture on the "Indian Youth and the Empire"; it would have provided a reply to Lord Birkenhead's arrogant bluster and would have focussed what he called the "enmity" of the youth and what appears to impartial minds as the national pride and the keen desire for freedom of the Indian youth. The Brotherhood has supplied an abundant and varied fare and we trust the youth of Bombay by contributions and membership alike will make it a live centre of civic activity.

ART HORIZON.

THE PRIZE OF DELHI.

The scheme for the encouragement of Indian art published by the Prize of Delhi Committee is suggestive of the new demands from those who naturally seek the future of Indian art in its own rich soil. That future cannot be ensured if the increasing interest in Indian art is allowed to get "diffused on the one hand or petrified into dead uniformity on the other." The Prize of Delhi Scheme thus offers not only definite objectives to the widening interest in Indian art but points out also some of the vital elements, neglected in the usual estimates of Indian art, essential for a truly nation-wide emergence of Art. It offers, moreover, practical suggestions for continued development of nation-wide progress in Art. The Scheme finally asserts "the unassailable artistic maxim that all vital artistic growth and development must spring from the environment and needs of the people." The Committee cannot, therefore, approve of "the guidance or control of any outside authority alien in sympathy or unfamiliar with, or incompetent to understand, the artistic conditions and requirements of the country." It clearly affords a rare opportunity for securing a well-planned progress and development of Indian art and for winning freedom from alien and incompetent interference. This is, therefore, the time when the Scheme demands from those conscious of the importance and value of the cultural heritage and future of the country their unstinted support. This is the moment when such support should be forthcoming This is also the time when popular representatives in the Legislatures should be on the alert.

Our Mentors.

The sentments of those who still cling to their pet pose as our mentors demonstrate the necessity of what might be termed a warning by the Committee. The widening interest in Indian art is, the Committee suggest, "evolving conditions which demand from those eager to afford direction and guidance, closer grip on realities and more intimate acquaintance with and explicit recognition of the needs and spirit of the time." The comments on the Scheme by the "Englishman" of Calcutta, is another instructive instance of superior cant. The "Englishman" need not pretend to know more than it actually does. It is quite welcome, of course to act on the principle that what it does not know is not worth knowing. But it has no business whatever to misrepresent its ignorance as information. Nothing need be said about its naive classification of the intelligent world as one composed of artists and non-artists. It is too late in the day to recommend the journal any primer on the history of art movements It should be expected, however, that it read at least the information supplied by the Prize of Delhi Committee before it inserted the ready-made opinions in its columns.

Sterile Negations.

An intelligent reading of the Foreword, the brief summary of events, the resolutions and the extracts cited in the appendix to the Scheme would have saved the journal from ridicule. The many unnecessary epithets that it has employed in its description of the Scheme would have been economised if it had troubled for an intelligent understanding of the Scheme. It is significant, for instance, that it should be entirely unconscious of Sir Edwin's amazingly expensive and wide-ranged scheme for the encouragement of Indian art. The "Englishman's" sterile negations are evidently not guidance. It is constructive, practicable, proposals we want.

Voluntary Interchange.

The "Englishman" is right when it suggests that the provinces which are beginning to explore their artistic individualities will not at the present stage be persuaded to accept co-ordinated "courses of study."

(Continued on page 8.)

CRUSADE AGAINST EVOLUTION.

LAW AS BREEDER OF BIGOTRY.

AMERICAN TRIAL.

LONDON, July 14.

Dayton (Tennessee.)—After counsel for the prosecution and defence had finished arguments on the defence's application for quashing the indictment in the Monkeyville trial, Judge Raulston took the motion under advisement and the court adjourned. Mr. Darrow argued that the law on which the indictment was based was the first step towards fanaticism. He pointed out the bitterness caused by differences of religion and denounced law as the breeder of hatred and bigotry recalling the days of the Spanish Inquisition. I Attorney-General Stewart argued that the legislature empowered the control of curricula in schools.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON AGREEMENT.

SUGGESTION TO HOLD EARLY CONFERENCE AT PEKING.

LONDON, July 14.

Washington.—The State Department is communicating with the nine signatories to the Washington treaty to arrange for an early conference at Peking to deal with the tariff questions, extra-territorial rights and all other problems covered by the Washington agreement.—Reuter.

ARREST OF RUSSIAN CONSULATE'S DOCTOR.

LONDON, July 15.

Shanghai—The Police have arrested Fortunatoff, Russian Consulate's doctor, on a charge of offering a municipal policeman who is a Russian, ten thousand dollars if he would say that he on instructions from his British superiors had forged an important document found among Dosser's belongings. The policeman informed the authorities. Fortunatoff was formally charged before a mixed court and remanded on ten-thousand dollars' bail which the Soviet Consul will, it is understood, furnish.—Reuter.

CAUSE OF CANCER.

BRITISH DOCTORS' DISCOVERY.

LONDON, July 14.

After two years' work it is believed that the British doctors have made a discovery which will enable them to detect the cause of career. Dr. William Ewart Gye, one of the discoverers interviewed says that he is assisted by Mr. Barnard, the leading microscopist and that he is publishing his report in the British Medical Journal in a few days with regard to the experiments carried out in the Mill Hill laboratories under the supervision of the Medical Research Council. Dr. Gye says that he followed up Drs. Peyton and Rous' discoveries and that he is hopeful of having advanced them sufficiently to establish definite results.—Reuter.

RUBBER PRODUCTION.

GOVT. POLICY.

LONDON, July 14.

The Rubber restriction policy was again the subject of a question in the House of Commons to-day when Major Ormsby-Gore, replying, said that according to the best estimates of the situation and the prospects of the plantations in the rubber industry he could only regard the extent of the present rise as a temporary movement. There appeared to be no ground at present for a special enquiry or for proposing that the Ceylon and Malaya Governments should repeal the legislative measures. If there proved to be a real shortage in the course of next new months it would be possible to release the maximum production. There was no reason why growers should not increase the production in anticipation of this shortage. He was aware that since the introduction of the restriction scheme Dutch plantation rubber had increased from fifteen to thirty-seven per cent. and the bulk of rubber in which middlemen were gambling at four shillings per lb. was sold by the producer at prices which ranged between seventeen and twenty-two pence per lb.

Mr. R. Waddington asked Major Ormsby-Gore, if he was aware that the producers were accumulating stocks in view of the termination of the Stevenson export restrictions in February and asked if it was not in the interests of trade to permit more exports now to prevent a slump in February.

Major Ormsby-Gore considered this too long as a supplementary question and added that he made a slip yesterday. The whole matter was being watched with the advice of an expert committee and while they agreed that the price was likely to fall considerably they did not think that the abolition of the modification of the Stevenson scheme would materially assist them either now or for a few months.

Replying to the suggestion of Mr. J. H. Thomas, Major Orbsby-Gore said he would consider the advisability of an immediate statement regarding the future.—Reuter.

BRITISH MINERS

NO NEGOTIATIONS WITH OWNERS

TILL LATTER WITHDRAW PROPOSALS.

LONDON, July 15.

The Executive of the Miners' Federation has recommended the Delegates' Conference at Scarborough to have nothing to do with the Government or with the Court of Enquiry and not to negotiate with the owners until the latter have withdrawn their proposals.

The Miners' Conference at Scarborough has unanimously adopted the Executive's recommendation.

An official report of the Miners' Conference states that the conference passed a unanimous resolution in favour of informing the Government that the Miners Federation could not accept another Court of Enquiry with the object of ascertaining whether the miners' wages could be reduced or hours extended, but the Federation was willing to meet the owners in an open conference as soon as the owners had withdrawn their proposals.—Reuter.

MINING ASSN.'S PROPOSAL.

OFFER TO MEET MINERS' REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, July 14.

The Mining Association has telegraphed to the Miners' Federation in Conference at Scarborough offering to meet its representatives and discuss the proposals for a new agreement but declaring that the owners cannot withdraw the notices terminating the agreement.—Reuter.

MINERS' REPLY.

PREFERENCE TO NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, July 14.

The Miners' Executive has telegraphed to Mr. Evan Williams, Chairman of the Coalowners Association, asking if his invitation to meet on an open situation meant that the owners' proposals would be withdrawn and that negotiations could be resumed where they were broken off. It is stated that the miners prefer negotiations to a court of enquiry.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENTARY LABOUR PARTY'S AID.

HELP TO MINERS.

LONDON, July 15.

The Parliamentary Labour Party has espoused the Miners' cause and appointed a committee consisting of the ex-Ministers Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Henderson and also Mr. Maxton to confer with the Miners' Executive with a view to placing the full help and influence of the Party at the disposal of the Miners.—Reuter.

TATAS' DAM BREACHED.

HEAVY RAINS NEAR LONAVLA.

POONA, July 15.

Owing to heavy rains it is reported that the masonry dam built by Messrs. Tata and Company at Somwadi across the river Indriani was breached yesterday afternoon. The water in the river rose to 20 feet and the railway lines at Khamshet (Dhanokaila) Railway Station were under three feet of water for some time. People arriving from Lonavla and the adjacent stations state that several women and children have lost their lives and large numbers of cattle have been drowned. The mail train from Bombay was one hour late.

Enquiries made in official quarters do not so far confirm the loss of lives.—A.P.

TATAS' STATEMENT.

REPAIRS AFTER MONSOON.

BOMBAY, July 15.

The Tata and Sons send us the following for publication:—

The Kundley Dam at Somwadi failed yesterday afternoon (14th July 1925) and inspection this morning shows that the top 70 ft. for about 250 to 300 ft. in the middle has been washed away. Causes of the failure are being investigated.

The work of repairs can be readily undertaken on the completion of the monsoon and involves re-building about 6,000 brass of masonry which can easily be done in a few months at a relatively small cost.

Records show that this accident will not involve any shortage of water for commitments with regard to supply of power by the Hydro-Group at present or contemplated in the immediate future.—A. P.

MR. J. M. SEN GUPTA.

ELECTED ALDERMAN.

CALCUTTA, July 15.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta was elected Alderman by 48 votes, his rival candidates Mr. Stuart Wilson getting 17 votes, Sir P. C. Roy 4 and Rai Bahadur Jogendra Chandra Ghosh Bahadur 4.

The election of the Mayor will take place on Friday next.—A. P.

A DIPLOMATIC MOVE.

FARIDPUR POLICY TO BE PURSUED?

SWARAJ PARTY'S REPLY TO BIRKENHEAD.

MAHATMA'S SUPPORT TO SWARAJISTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

All eyes are turned towards Pandit Motilal Nehru who, it is understood, will make a remarkable pronouncement to-morrow before the General Council of the Swaraj Party pleading for co-operation on the lines suggested by Deshabandhu Das in his Faridpur speech. This is the diplomatic move on the part of the Panditji to meet Lord Birkenhead on his own ground. Unfortunately, Panditji, who will be unanimously elected the leader of the All-India Swaraj Party and on whom the whole burden of the work left unfinished by Sj. Das has fallen, is suffering from asthma. In Lahore his fever rose upto 107 dg. and when he arrived at Allahabad he got rid of his fever. But asthma is giving him unspeakable pain every day. This morning, when Panditji arrived in Calcutta the best medical advisers, including, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, attended on him. But until the evening, he is feeling no relief. Panditji attended the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Swaraj Party, with considerable difficulty.

In the meeting were present almost all the leading men of India. Messrs. Kelkar, Javakar, Srinivas Iyengar and others with the exception of Deshabandhu, whose absence every individual present keenly felt. Lord Birkenhead's speech was very closely discussed. Some expressed bitter resentment that the joint deliberations of the home-summoned Viceroy and the Secretary of State were empty and contained nothing and suggested that the Swaraj Party should carry on the policy of obstruction with renewed vigour and prepare the country for mass Civil Disobedience. But the majority ranged to the view of co-operation propounded by Mr. C. R. Das in his Faridpur speech. There was a consensus of opinion that political prisoners should be forthwith released and a declaration should be made by the British Government to give India dominion status.

The meeting of the Swaraj Party lends greater importance in view of the fact that Mahatma Gandhi, President has summoned a meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress to-morrow. The situation is developing to an extent when it is possible that the Congress will give direct assistance to the Swarajists. There is every likelihood that, a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be held to decide the issue before the country. It transpires Mahatmaji is going to give the Swarajists all help that lies in his power. There is the possibility of an appeal being issued for concerted action.

Mrs. Besant's Bill is not finding unfavourable support.

CONGRESS AND SWARAJ PARTY.

JOINT STATEMENT BY MAHATMAJI AND PANDITJI.

CALCUTTA, July 15.

Interest is absorbed in meetings of the Swarajya Party and the Congress Working Committee to be held to-morrow. Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. Jayakar, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Anney and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar arrived this morning and Mr. Patel, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Dr. Moonje are expected to-morrow.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Swaraj Party was held this afternoon and the recommendations of the committee will be placed to-morrow before the General Council of the Swaraj Party.

It is believed that in response to Lord Birkenhead's speech, co-operation will be offered to Government on lines suggested by Mr. C. R. Das in his Faridpur speech.

The question of closer co-operation between the Congress and the Swaraj Party will be discussed at a meeting of the Congress Working Committee and a joint statement is likely to be issued by Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Gandhi on the present situation.—A. P.

SWARAJ PARTY.

PANDITJI TO BE APPOINTED PRESIDENT?

NAGPUR, July 15.

Mr. Abhyankar, M.L.A., Dr. Khare, M.L.C., Mr. Deshmukh, M.L.C., and Messrs Pande and Deshpande left this morning for Calcutta to attend the All-India Swaraj Party meeting.

Messrs. Patel and Jamnadas Mehta are travelling by the same train.

It is understood that Pandit Motilal Nehru's name will be proposed for the Presidentship of the Party and Mr. Kelkar's name will be proposed for the Secretaryship. Mr. V. J. Patel's name is not mentioned in this connection as he is likely to be spared for the Presidentship of the Legislative Assembly.—A. P.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICES BILL.

PASSES COMMITTEE STAGE IN LORDS

LONDON, July 15.

In the House of Lords, the Indian Civil Services Bill, including the drafting amendment adopted in the committee last week, to-day passed the report stage without further amendment. There was no discussion.—Reuter.

JUTE CROP.

INCREASE OF 6 P. C. ACREAGE O VER LAST YEAR.

CALCUTTA, July 15.

A consolidated statement of the area under jute in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam for 1925 published to-day shows an increase of 177,310 acres or about six point fifty per cent. over last year, the final figures of last year being 2,730,503 acres and those of present year 2,713,813 acres. The estimated area in Bengal is 2,536,713 acres being an increase of 146,610 acres over the last year, making allowance for damage done in some tracts of north and east Bengal by excessive rain. The present condition of crop may be rated as fair on the whole. In west Bengal conditions are good so far. In Deshi districts conditions were favourable and good progress of sowings has taken place. The area in Bihar and Orissa this year is 262,200 acres showing an increase of 46,000 acres. The increase in area was mainly in Purnea and this is attributed to timely rainfall and high prices of jute obtained last year. Cultivation has been further encouraged by handsome advances given to cultivators by traders. The condition of crop is good.

The area in Assam this year is 118,900 acres, being a decrease of 153,000 acres compared with figures of last year.

The character of the weather has not been favourable for sowing and growth of jute on account of excessive rainfall. There was damage in the low lands.—A. P.

ENGLAND-INDIA AIR ROUTE.

PRELIMINARY SERVICE BY NEXT SPRING.

LONDON, July 14.

According to the "Manchester Guardian" correspondent it is hoped that by next spring, the preliminary England-India acroplane service will be commenced and the authorities have put up the operation of the route for tender with the result that discussions are taking place between the Civil Aviation Department of the Air Ministry and three separate concerns. It is expected that the route will be used at the outset only for transport of mails, for which large machines of the type now used by the Air-Force in Iraq will be employed. But the Air Ministry is arranging construction of special all metal passenger machines. One which has already been designed, is A. V. Roe which will accommodate twenty-four passengers. have cruising speed of one hundred miles per hour and three Napier lion engines with a total of 1500 horse power and will be luxuriously furnished with electric lights and an electric cooker.—Reuter's Special.

WORLD'S SHIPPING.

LONDON July 14.

The total tonnage under construction in the world on June 30 as shown by Lloyds Register is 2,370,000 tons of which 1129,000 tons are motorship. British yards are building 1094,000 tons which is 72,000 tons below previous quarter, while the rest of the world is building 45,000 tons higher, with a total of 1276,000 tons.—Reuter's Special.

BOULTONS ON TRIAL

ALLIANCE BANK CHARGES.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT CONVERSION OF LARGE SUMS.

LONDON, July 14.

Robert George Hopper Boulton, Gerald Alexander Moncrieff, Frederick Heywood Cripps and Archibald Julian Charles Brown, members of the firm of Messrs. Boulton Brothers and Company Ltd., appeared in an answer to the summonses issued at the instance of the Alliance Bank of Simla alleging that they between the 1st June and the 5th November, 1920, fraudulently converted to their own use 774,000 worth of securities entrusted to them and also 610,000 sterling which they jointly received from the Barclays Bank on account of the Alliance Bank. Sir Henry Curtis-Bennett said that the defendants were only members of a firm at a material time in question except Mr. W. W. Boulton who was then in India and was therefore not concerned in the matter. The Boulton Brothers issued fresh capital required by the Alliance Bank in 1914, and became large shareholders of the Bank, eventually obtaining the controlling interest in it. They became the Bank's London agents and subsequently R. G. Boulton and Moncrieff became directors of the Bank.

Securities were deposited by the Alliance Bank in order that the Boulton Brothers should keep them in credit to the extent of a quarter million sterling in England. The Boultons advanced large sums to the Alliance Bank but owing to the expansion of the Alliance Bank's business it became necessary to arrange for larger credit facilities in London. The Managing Director of the Alliance Bank interviewed R. G. Boulton and W. W. Boulton and verbally agreed that a quarter million should be increased to 800,000 and additional 200,000 if necessary for which purpose he lodged 774,000 sterling worth of securities with R. G. Boulton and wrote a letter to the present Lord Balfour of Burleigh then in charge at Simla setting out facts.

550,000 NOT CREDITED TO BANK.

By 4th November, 1920 the Boultons had drawn 610,000 sterling against the securities which were the property of the Alliance Bank. As far as the prosecution could discover 60,000 sterling were credited to the Alliance Bank and therefore the Boultons had obtained possession of 550,000 sterling which was not credited to the Alliance Bank. The securities deposited with the Barclays Bank on a special loan account on the Alliance Bank's account remained in credit to the extent of over a million sterling, until July 1920 when the alleged fraudulent conversion started. Between 1916 and 1919 the Alliance Bank had invested in and advanced to the Boultons the total of fifteen million rupees.

In 1919 Mr. McFadyean who was then a director learned the position and insisted on arrangements for repayment which were made in May 1919, between Mr. McFadyean and R. G. Boulton and Moncrieff and confidence was established when arrangements were carried out. The Boultons on the 7th October, 1920 cabled to Mr. McFadyean asking him, in view of important new profitable finance business during next four months which the Boultons were undertaking, to agree to their using the Alliance credit with them for 760,000. Mr. Curtis-Bennett declared that 625 thousand had been already obtained by that date and that within twelve days of sending the cable 335,000 more had been drawn. The cable was absolutely false and was possibly sent in order to cover up what had happened. The Boultons must have known by the slightest inquiry that they had been using other people's money. On the 5th November, 1920, the Alliance Bank cabled to the Boultons "the Board amazed at your unauthorised action with regard to our accounts and altering our financial arrangements without our decision. The Board repudiate your action and hold your firm responsible."

Sir William Henry stated in his evidence that up to the date of his resigning the general managership the Alliance Bank was flourishing.

Cross-examined by Sir Travers Humphreys, witness said that Col. Cripps had never been director to his knowledge. Mr. McFadyean gave evidence bearing out Counsel's statement. Asked with regard to the effect upon the Bank's cash resources of Boulton's cable asking for permission to use their credit arrangements for four months for business, Mr. McFadyean said that it was with the utmost difficulty that they avoided the suspension of the Bank.

The case was adjourned. Bail was granted to each of the first three defendants and was fixed at ten thousand sterling with two sureties each of five thousand, and in the case of Brown bail was granted in one surety of five thousand.—Reuter.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

LONDON, July 15.

On the resumption at Guildhall to-day of the hearing of the Alliance Bank case, Mr. Melville McFadyen, cross-examined, said he had definite impression that Robert Boulton took full responsibility for dealing in the securities which were the subject of the prosecution. Counsel said he did not suggest anything improper in the way Robert Boulton dealt with them. Mr. Mcfadyen stated that Messrs. Boulton Brothers had one-third of the capital of the Alliance Bank in 1915 when partnership between the Bank and Messrs. Boulton Brothers was contemplated. Boultons had never, as far as he knew, guaranteed overdraft by the Alliance Bank to the Bank of Bengal. He believed that the Alliance Bank and Messrs. Boulton Brothers in 1916 were jointly interested in the formation of an Association of Hotel in India.—Reuter Special.

POINTING LOADED REVOLVER.

RUSSIAN COMPLAINT AGAINST BRITAIN.

EXISTENCE OF "STILL CRISIS"

LONDON, July 14.

Interviewed after his interview with Mr. Chamberlain, M. Rakovsky said that while the breach of relations between Russia and Britain was not discussed there was a "still crisis; indeed it was chronic" and added that a section of British opinion was constantly pointing a loaded revolver at the Soviet Government in the belief that the existence of Soviets was inconsistent with the existence of Great Britain but he knew that this viewpoint was not shared by leading circles of even the Conservative party.—Reuter.

POSSESSION OF COMMUNIST LITERATURE.

"IS IT A CRIME."

CAWNPORE, July 14.

In a statement published in the local press Mr. Satyabhakta, Secretary, Indian Communist Party, says that "The reason given by the police for the search of the office of the Indian Communist Party on the 7th July was to prevent dissemination of the Communist literature. In this connection I desire to say that some time ago I requested the Home Member of the Government of India to let me know the names of the proscribed and prohibited foreign books and papers or to indicate the source through which such information could be obtained so that such literature might not be kept in the offices of the party. But the Home Member expressed his unwillingness to give me the information required. All the books which the police took away were received direct from England through the Post Office. I have published a notice about the books in question for general sale. About three or four weeks ago I showed all those books to a police officer who came to make enquiries and he himself purchased two books. I am unable to make out the reason for bureaucratic highhandedness with which open and lawful work such as the one pursued by me have been dealt with by Government. The police also took away some Socialist books printed in India which have never been proscribed by any local Government. I must make it clear that not a single book taken away by the police contains anything against Government or the Emperor of India. The only fault that can be found with these books is that they have been published by the Communist Party of England"

He finally asks: "Has India been reduced to the level of a prison whose inhabitants have lost even the freedom to communicate with the outside world and to read books published in other countries specially England? Is it any crime for Indians to be in possession of Communist literature?"—A. P.

TARIFF BOARD.

CALCUTTA, July 15.

Messrs. M. Campell and W. C. Wright on behalf of Messrs. Parry and Co., makers of steel works, coal tubs and tipping wagons gave evidence before the Tariff Board to-day. In their letter to the Secretary they explained the disabilities under which they were working in competition with the manufacturers of coal tubs, tipping trucks and similar materials. In August 1923 they addressed the Board and stated that the duty on tipping wagons was assessed at 15 per cent. and on the steel forming raw materials for the same at 10 per cent. as *ad valorem* leaving a protection, on the raw material cost, of 5 per cent. Since the duty on tipping wagons had been increased to 25 per cent. and at the same time the duty on raw materials had been increased from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per ton, equivalent to about 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. There was at present no margin of protection on raw materials and with the relative increase in the cost of raw materials subsequent to the last revision of tariff and the high exchange ruling the position had been a little better under the present tariff than under that of 1922. Large quantities of tipping tub were imported annually for the P.W.D. railways, collieries etc. The firm was of opinion that a substantial increase in duty on such materials would ensure the manufacturers in India a much larger share of the business which was now being placed on the Continent and with the larger turn-over manufacturing costs would be lowered *pro rata* so that the cost to the consumer would not be materially affected.—A. P.

ERECTION FOR WIRELESS STATIONS.

LONDON, July 14.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. C. G. Ammon, Viscount Wolmer hoped that the purchase of various properties near Grimsby for a transmitting station and near Skegness for a receiving station for the system of wireless with Australia and India would be completed at an early date. Orders for the erection of stations had been already contracted for.—Reuter.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE DEVELOPING.

LONDON, July 15.

Melbourne—The seamen's strike is developing throughout the country and thirty-six ocean are idle.—Reuter.

SPORTING NEWS

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

B. B. R. A. BEAT ARMY DETAILS.

The Bombay Brigade R. A. won by the odd goal in five against the Army Details after a gruelling struggle on the Cooperage on Wednesday evening. The Details were greatly handicapped by the absence of Capt. Bennett who is a tower of strength in the second line of defence. Within a few minutes of the start the Details had a good opportunity when Gabriel was penalised for "hands" just outside the penalty area but Thompson took the "free" badly sending the ball wide. The Brigade attacked from the left and Redyard scored the first goal. Ford missed a good opening following the kick-off. The Details transferred play with the aid of their halves. Gabriel's miskick put Thompson through and Lynn had no chance to tackle the close shot which was directed as the goal. The equaliser put more enthusiasm into the game and the R. A. sought hard to regain their superiority. They forced a corner which though abortive served to confine play in the Detail area. Ridyard after a sad mess, made up by scoring the second goal. Before half time arrived the army forwards made several dangerous attempts, but Lynn was always on the alert and kept his charge well.

Thompson the army centre forward was responsible for a deplorable bungle when he mis-kicked the penalty against the R. A. Though in the later stages of the play the better passing of the Brigade proved effective the Detail defence remained intact inspite of the meshes of Ford and Muller. Ten minutes before the finish Court tested Lynn who effected a save out in the ensuing Milee Court was put in possession again and Lynn could not save this time.

With the equaliser the struggle began afresh and in the few minutes that were left both sides made strenuous efforts to secure the verdict. The better combination of the R. A. succeeded. Ford got through with a few good dodges and beat the Detail custodian with a well placed shot.

Teams were:—

B. B. R. A. Lynn; Gabriel and Lindsay; Rogers, C. Kelly and E. Kelly; H. Kelly, Ford, Muller, Redyard and Abbott.

Army Details:—McAwley; Calvert and MacMurchie, Taylor, Hardie, and Snow; Suck, Broadbridge, Thompson, Court and Holden.

Referee: Mr. G. D. Robinson.

WORLD'S LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

WON BY AMERICA.

NEW YORK, July 14.

The final competition for determining a successor to Benny Leonard who retired from the World's Lightweight Championship was decided here last evening and resulted in Jimmy Goodrich (America) beating Stanislaus Lacyza (Chile) on a technical knockout in the ninth round of a fifteen round bout. The Chilean was handicapped by an ankle fracture in the first round, but he held on pluckily.—Reuter's Special.

DAVIS CUP MATCHES.

LONDON, July 14.

At Eastbourne in the Davis Cup competition France beat England by four matches to one. Lacoste beat Crole-Rees 6/2, 6/4, 6/3. Turnbull walked over Borotra (scratched.)—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

LONDON, July 14.

Sussex vs. Notts.—Notts won by 192 runs. Notts 355 and 322 for five and declared. (Carr 124, Sussex 278 and 207.)

Glamorgan vs. Essex.—Essex won by 38 runs. Essex 352 and 126. (Ryan 7 for 53) Glamorgan 280 and 160 (Tait 51).

Worcestershire vs. Northamptonshire.—Northamptonshire won by one wicket. Worcester 149 and 321. Northamptonshire 170 and 302 for nine (W Timms 114 J. Timms 72.)

Kent vs. Yorkshire.—Yorkshire won by 110 runs. Yorkshire 196 and 330. (Sutcliffe 72,) Oldroyd 62 and Leyland 61. Woolley five for 90.) Kent 259 and 160. (Collins and Freeman did not bat for Kent in the second innings as they were injured. Woolley 52).

Warwickshire vs. Hampshire.—Warwick won by 169 runs. Warwick 325 and 316 for three and declared. Hampshire 144 and 328. (Bowell 61 Tennyson 139.)—Reuter.

LONDON, July 14.

Following are the results of County Cricket matches that began on Saturday:—

Leicestershire vs. Derbysire: Leicester won by 248 run.

Leicester 327 and 138 for eight and declared. (Lee four for 136.)

Derbyshire 150 and 67. Skelding five forty and Astill five for nineteen.)

Surrey, vs. Lancashire: Surrey won by 133 runs.

Surrey 216 and 104.

Lancasire 189 and 88. (Fender three for 21). Hallows strained his thigh, while fielding yesterday and was unable to bat to-day.—Reuter's Special.

DEATH OF FLYWEIGHT CHAMPION.

LONDON, July 14.

San Francisco.—Pancho Villa, the flyweight champion of the world, died in hospital following an operation of the jaw.—Reuter.

I. F. A SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

CALCUTTA, July 14.

Following are the results of the matches played to-day in the I.F.A. Shield Tournament:—

South Wales Borderers beat Kumartuli by three goals to nil.

East Bengal and Customs drew the score being (o-o.)—A.P.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I trust you will pardon me for taking serious and justinable exception to the uncalled for and obviously misleading comments of your reporter in his account in your to-day's issue of the above match. He evidently made no allowance for the treacherous state of the ground, and saw incidents which the spectators in my vicinity and Sergt. Lowe, the Referee,—one of the most accomplished and energetic Referees in Bombay—did not detect viz.:—"the gentle art of ankle tapping," and the unpenalized use of elbows. The exchanges were by no means robust, and when we take into account that Colaba United, with the exception of their two backs, play barefooted—a material handicap particularly on a wet ground and are by no means favoured with avoirdupois the scathing criticism of your Reporter is inexplicable to me.

Personally,—and as an old player spectator and impartial critic for more years than I care to record—I thoroughly enjoy United's play—though they have a marked tendency to hang on the ball too long and overdo their dribbling. The United is the only purely Indian Team in the League and their play is improving. What they want is wholesome criticism not undeserved condemnation.

I am amused at the suggestion of your reporter to the effect that "the W. I. F. A. should take action in such a manner as to compel these men Colaba United to play football in their true environment (whatever that may mean) and not where they have been exalted."

Tut, tut, the W. I. F. A. I fancy have something better to do than take action on the unwarranted strictures of your correspondent who apparently was grieviously upset by Colaba United's meritorious win.—Yours, etc.,

J. M. ROSS.

York Bilding, Hornby Road, July 15.

[One must agree with Mr Ross, especially as he says that he has played, watched and criticised football for such a long time that he can scarcely remember when he really started. It is the misfortune of the sporting correspondent to be younger in experience than his critic, but he has had the pleasure of a closer view of the tactics of the team in question before making his "unwarranted strictures." If Mr. Ross takes the trouble of scrutinising old editions of this paper, he will see that the United have had all possible encouragement.

When Mr. Ross dons his football boots—which perhaps are still in his possession—and plays against a barefooted team on a wet ground, he may adjust his ideas as to the question of advantage.

The cheerful critic pays his eight annas and takes his wooden seat on the throne of the gods, depending solely upon his sporting tradition, to form an opinion of a team. Let Mr. Ross purchase a small note book and a pencil and mix with the players and referees, when perhaps he will learn a little of local football. He has finished with football and now spends all his time in criticising, but he can at least allow others to form an individual opinion. Mr. Ross's amusement is infectious but in the case of the sporting correspondent it is directed at a different objective.—Your Sporting Critic.]

LEPROSY RELIEF FUND.

SPECIAL FILM AT EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

A cinema film entitled, "The story of Abdul the Man who would not listen," illustrating the danger of the Contagion of Leprosy, its early recognition, the benefit derived from early treatment and the source, preparation, and method of use of the special combination of Hydnocarpus Oil, has been prepared for His Excellency the Viceroy's Leprosy Relief Fund by Messrs. the Madan Theatres Co. Ltd of Calcutta and touched up by Messrs. Pathe Freres of London.

The Madan Theatres Company have kindly consented to place the Excelsior Theatre and its operators at the disposal of the Leprosy Fund, free of charge, and the first free exhibition of the film will take place there on Friday, the 17th instant at 5 p.m. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E., M.B.E., Chairman of the Bombay Presidency Executive Committee of the Fund will presie.

All members of the General and Executive Committees for Bombay City and Presidency, the members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and other public bodies and the general public are cordially invited to be present. Admission will be free.

THE "SASHTI SAMACHAR."

This is a new Marathi fortnightly paper published at Ville Parle (Post Andheri) by the local institution called the Balavanta Sangha. The aim of the paper is said to be to assist in organising the public life of the districts of Thana and Salsette. It will seek especially to teach the residents of the two districts their rights and responsibilities with regard to the Local self-governing institutions and to redress the grievances of the poor ignorant people whose condition may not receive the notice of the city newspapers. It rightly observes that for this limited and local purpose each district, if not each taluka, should have its own paper. It does not seem to be a party organ. With regard to the bills before the next sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council, specially the Rent Act, the paper appeals to the Swarajists to emphasise the welfare of the common people and not to be biased in favour of the capitalists. The subscription rate is—only a rupee and a half per year, a single copy being priced at one anna. Considering the difficulties of starting a paper in a small out-of-the way place the "Sashti Samachar" deserves to be congratulated on its enterprise and to be given a sympathetic trial. We wish our contemporary a useful and successful career.

BIRKENHEAD'S SPEECH.

MARATHI PRESS OPINIONS.

SURRENDER FIRST.

THE "NAVAKAL":—There is little in the speech that would satisfy even the moderates. Lord Birkenhead bids the Swarajists to co-operate first and clear the difficulties in his way, and then he would be pleased to advise the appointment of a Royal Commission a little earlier than in 1929. We are convinced that if Deshabandhu Das were alive now, he would have scorned such an offer. Is it possible that his followers wil do otherwise?

DISAPPOINTING.

THE "LOKAMANYA":—As expected the statement is disappointing, it only states that nothing can be stated definitely now. Why then should so much fuss have been made about the pronouncement? It is something, however, that Lord Birkenhead admits that the ten-year limit is not sacrosanct and that an earlier revision of the constitution is possible. It is also a significant admission that any constitution drafted by and acceptable to Indians will have to be seriously considered by the British Government.

DISILLUSIONMENT.

THE "DNYAN PRAKASH":—While the speech will disillusion all, there are some points in it worth noting. Lord Birkenhead had to admit that the Indian Legislative Assembly must be consulted before questions affecting Indian Reforms can be settled. His admission that the Constitution can be revised earlier than the ten-year limit is reached is also important. Thirdly, his willingness to consider any constitution presented by Indian representatives is really a triumph of public opinion. If he cares for public confidence in his word, he ought to give now his serious consideration to Dr. Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill.

OPPORTUNITY FOR UNITY.

THE "KESARI":—From the futile rigmarole of Lord Birkenhead only a few points emerge which are worth noticing. One is that Dyarchy is unpopular, and another, that the constitution is defective and needs revision. What form the revision will take is not clear. The progressive way to end Dyarchy is to grant Provincial Autonomy. The reactionary way is to resume the Transferred subjects and scrap even the semblance of Responsible Government. Lord Birkenhead has given no indication of his choice between the two courses. He has, however, afforded an excellent opportunity to all political parties to unite and we trust that Indian leaders will not miss the opportunity.

"NO SALVATION WITHOUT UNITY."

THE "MAHARASHTRA":—Lord Birkenhead has flouted all parties, even the Liberals and Independents who have always stood for co-operation. Under these circumstances the only right reply to Lord Birkenhead's challenge is for all parties to set aside their petty differences and unite for combined action. Deshabandhu Das, shortly before his death, was striving to bring about just such unity with the approval of Mahatma Gandhi. We suggest that Mahatmaji, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad should invite before the end of this month, an All-party Conference. We trust that this Conference will devise a united programme with which to face the reactionary policy of Government. We see no salvation for the country without unity.

GUJERATI PRESS OPINION.

AUTOCRACY AND THREAT.

Commenting on Lord Birkenhead's speech, "Satya Mitra," in the course of a leader says:—No arguments are needed in support of the statement that Diarchy has failed. Members of the Executive Councils, after reserving a large portion of revenues give only "fragments of revenues" to Ministers. Consequently, nation-building departments are starved. Some Governors "treated their Ministers like toys," so much so that an able and energetic Minister of the type of Mr. C. Y. Chintamani preferred to resign his post. If Government desire to spurn Indian public opinion, it can well be said that Government wants to govern autocratically. Diarchy has been condemned on all hands—by Swarajists and Independents and Liberals alike, also by Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy who is in the confidence of Government. Lord Birkenhead pleads for Indian leaders' co-operation, but how far have the people of the Provinces, in which Diarchy has not been broken, advanced? How many conditions suggested by Mr. Das at Faridpur been fulfilled by Government? In Ireland the British Government co-operated, and released the prisoners. Only after that the Constitution was found to be workable and contentment prevailed there. The Indian Government does not adopt that course, but resorts to threat.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Calcutta, July 14th. The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day committed to sessions Collin Mackay, a witness in the Wembley Film Case on the charge of perjury.—A. P.

Lucknow, July 14th.—It is understood the Swarajist members of the U. P. Legislative Council have nominated Mr. Mukundilal, M.L.C., for election to the office of President of the U. P. Council. It is understood Mr. Mukundilal is supported by a number of non-Swarajist Councillors. The presidential election will take place towards the end of August.

CABLE ITEMS.

The King on Tuesday received in audience Sir Harcourt Butler.

London.—Lord Milner left £45,868.—Reuter.

At Bisley the Kolapore Cup was won by Canada with 1099. The mother country was second with 1097, Rhodesia third with 1039 and India fourth with 1036.—Reuter.

ART HORIZON.

(Continued from page 6.)

That is precisely why the Committee has very wisely refrained from suggesting set courses. The efforts for co-ordination should be, the Committee suggests, voluntary. It need not be imposed. But there are other methods for accomplishing the same object. The interchange of ideas necessary for the co-ordination will be spontaneous, "arising out of the common facilities of study common gathering and mutual exchange of ideas and common exhibitions." The annual review of the progress by the different provinces acorded by the exhibition and the periodic discussions at gatherings of students and their Directors suggested by the Committe will be a great step forward in the desired direction. The interchange of ideas leading towards the co-ordination will be none the less effective because it will be gradual, voluntary and spontaneous.

Ellora Cave Temples.

Dr. E. H Hunt's interesting lecture on the "Cave Temples of Ellora" last week, at the B. B. R. Asiatic Society should suggest those guiding the Society the directions in which it can utilise its present resources for systematic and continuous instruction to those eager for knowledge and information on Indian art.

Temple Construction.

Mr. Vaze of Nasik delivered last week a very informative lecture at the Bombay Architectural Association, on ancient temple construction. Mr. Vaze's remarks about the symbolism, the theory and philosophy as well as the attributes of the various Hindu deities supplemented his comments on temple construction. The remarks were no doubt, very informative. But it would have secured greater appreciation for Mr. Vaze if he had made the remarks the subject of another paper. The time he assigned to the suplementary remarks made his comments on temple construction appear fragmentary.

Poona Art Exhibition.

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Art Society writes:—

"An Art Exhibition will be held in Poona under the auspices of the Bombay Art Society for the Deccan and Southern Maharatta Districts in the month of September 1925. The Exhibition will include Paintings in Oil and Water Colour, Black and White and Pastels, Sculpture, Architecture, Applied Arts and Crafts such as Needle Work and Embroidery, Wood Carving, Silver and Brass Works, Leather Embossing etc. and Competitions for Schools. For further particulars, apply to G. P. Fernandes Esq. Honorary Secretary, Bombay Art Society, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.

Simla Art Exhibition.

The Simla Art Exhibition will be open from July 30th to August 8th. The last day for receiving pictures is July 25th. There are this time additional prizes covering new classifications of exhibition.

Calcutta Architectural School.

Mr. V. V. Vadenerker, L. S. A. (London) has opened an architectural school ate Calcutta. The School will aim it is said, for a revival of Indian architecture. Let us hope Mr Vadnerkar will stimulate an effective interest in the section of Indian art that has been for long neglected in Bengal.

"INSURANCE LEGISLATION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am grieved to find a letter published in your columns yesterday purporting to be written by an "Insurance Agent" wherein the writer goes out of his way to attack the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna. Your correspondent has done well in emphasising the need for proper legislation for insurance companies. There was no necessity for him, however, to indulge in any innuendoes against Mr. Sethna by writing "It is rather unfortunate that the present President of the Indian Chamber, Mr. Phiroze Sethna, is very closely connected with foreign insurance companies, both life and fire." This statement is clearly made to mislead people into believing that Mr. Sethna being closely connected with foreign insurance companies will act against the interests of Indian insurance companies even in his capacity as President of the Indian Chamber. The facts of the case are that even though Mr. Sethna is connected with foreign insurance companies he was so far as I am aware the first to draft a bill for controlling and regulating Indian insurance business and this was shown by him to the Government of India about two years back. Since then the Hon. Mr. Chadwick, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, had an interview with the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber when Mr. Sethna was in the chair as Vice-President of the Chamber and it was again when Mr. Sethna was Vice-President of the Chamber that the letter from the Indian Merchants' Chamber was addressed to the Government from which you have given long extracts. It will be seen thus that there was no necessity for the pious hope of your correspondent that "he (Mr. Sethna) will rise above personal interests and protect Indian interests", for Mr. Sethna has risen above personal interests to protect Indian interests already. Your correspondent concludes his letter with saying "Others, however, should be vigilant and zealously guard Indian interests." It is necessary to be vigilant to guard Indian interests but it is not necessary to indulge in innuendoes and draw wrong inferences at the expense of some of our own people?—Yours, etc.

"ONE WHO KNOWS".

Bombay, July 15.

"SINGAPORE MARU" MOVES SEAWARD.

LONDON, July 15.

A message from Perim states that the steamer "Singapore Maru" has moved seaward 700 feet. Jettisoning has commenced. The prospects of floating the ship to-morrow are good.—Reuter's Special.

DINNER TO SIR V. DABHOLKAR.

PROTEST AGAINST THE FUNCTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It has been announced by the local papers that a dinner is to be held in the Corporation Hall on Saturday the 18th instant in honour of the Knighthood conferred upon Sir Vasantrao Dabholker by the Government. The public has the right to know whether this dinner is to be given to the gentleman in question by the Bombay Municipal Corporation in its corporate capacity as a body representing the views and wishes in this matter of the public of Bombay or whether it is a private function organised by some friends and admirers of the Hindu Knight, in the Corporation, as a mark of personal regard and esteem. If it be the latter there could not possibly be any objection to it. The friends and admirers of the said gentleman may fete him to their hearts' content and entertain him to a hundred dinners in the Corporation Hall or anywhere else. But if the dinner is to be given to Mr. Vasantrao by the said body corporately as representing the opinions and wishes of the public, a large majority of the citizens of Bombay who have condemned the public career of this gentleman will strongly protest against the farce intended to be perpetrated in the Corporation Hall next Saturday.

Sir Vasantrao's public career has not given the slightest satisfaction to the ratepayers of Bombay or to the general public. Every public action of his has been marked by a strong desire on his part to side with the Government in all their high-handed actions however subversive they may be of the best interests of the city, and as a reward for this service the Government may think fit to honour him with a Knighthood. But in the eyes of all sensible and self-respecting men such Governmental honours have no value at all when they are bestowed upon persons not worthy of the same. It would be too long to refer here even briefly to all the numerous occasions on which Sir Vasantrao Dabholker with a view to curry favour with the Government had deliberately supported their measures calculated to do infinite harm to the interests of the City. It would be sufficient to mention only one or two public actions of this Hindu Knight to show what incalculable harm he has done to this City and how little he is worthy of a public dinner in the Corporation Hall. There is no more valiant supporter of Government in their terribly wasteful extravagance in connection with the Development Department than Sir Vasantrao Dabholker. Then again there is no more valiant champion of the Government in their policy of making common cause with the capitalist landlords of Bombay who seem to be bent upon squeezing out the last rupee from the pockets of nearly ten lakhs of poor and middle class tenants of Bombay. To entertain such a man to a dinner in the Corporation Hall in the name of the public of Bombay, as represented by the Municipal Corporation, would be an unparalleled outrage against public feelings and public sentiments. I therefore, strongly protest against the said function and I hope that no independent spirited and self-respecting Corporator would condescend to attend the dinner.—Yours, etc.,

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

DABHOLKAR CHARITY TRUSTS.

Thirty-nine scholarships of the total value of Rs. 351 per month have been awarded by the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board from the above Trusts for the year ending 31st March, 1926 to poor and deserving students of the Gaud Saraswat Brahman Community, as under:—

Male Scholarships for boys:—

13 scholarships for Art course of the value of Rs. 116 per month.

7 scholarships for Science course of the value of Rs. 66 per month.

4 scholarships for Engineering course of the value of Rs. 38 per month.

5 scholarships for Medical course of the value of Rs. 44 per month.

2 scholarships for Technical course of the value of Rs. 16 per month.

Scholarships for girls:—

4 scholarships for Medical course of the value of Rs. 40 per month.

3 scholarships for Art course of the value of Rs. 26 per month.

1 scholarship for High School of the value of Rs. 5 per month.

Official and Personal.

The King on Wednesday gave audience to General Sir William Birdwood.

Mr. Raza Ali is seeking re-election from his old constituency in the United Provinces to the Council of State during the forthcoming general election for that body.—A. P.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras and Viscountess Goschen were presented with addresses of welcome on Wednesday morning by the Chitoor District Board and Municipality. His Excellency granted interviews to a number of gentlemen of Chitoor.

(Continued from column 6).

arrangement with the Mill-owners, or at least take their final and irreducible minimum to the men. If the men accept it, well and good. If not, there will be an impasse, and perhaps a strike. But the leaders hope to avert such a catastrophe not only to the men and the Mill-owners, but also to the city as a whole. But, to find a solution good-will and sympathy will have to be brought into requisition. Are the Mill-owners capable of this? Will they be able to realise the dire condition of the men? Or will they say: "Accept the terms or reject them"?

LABOUR CRISIS

TO-DAY'S FATEFUL CONFERENCE

OPERATIVES DETERMINED NOT TO ACCEPT WAGE-CUT.

The Mill-operatives in the city have not yet been able to arrive at any definite decision in the matter of the suggested cut in their wages. Daily meetings are being held in various parts of the city, and all that the men say under the present circumstances is that they will on no account accept any reduction in their wages. To-day there will be a conference between the representatives of the men and the Mill-owners. It is difficult to say what final understanding will be arrived at. It is a fact that unemployment is rife, and the men find it very hard to pull on even on their present wages, and they cannot look with equanimity on any further cut in their meagre wages. It was put to the mill-owners the other day at the conference that they should give in writing that the cut they were going to make now should be in the nature of a temporary expedient, and that when better times came the present rate of wages would again be brought into force. But the mill-owners, it appears, are unwilling to bind themselves, and the leaders of the men fear that the reduction will be permanent and not temporary. Any permanent lowering of wages, in view of the economic conditions ruling in the city, is unthinkable and nobody is aware of this fact better than the mill-owners themselves.

WORKERS' MEETING AT MADANPURA.

A meeting was held on Tuesday night at Madanpura with a view to explain to the men the terms of the mill-owners. Madanpura, it may be stated here, is the quarter where Mahomedan weavers live in large numbers and it is really their citadel. Of all the workers in a mill the weavers are the best paid, and Muslims have a monopoly in this line of industry. Mr. Dhundiraj Thengdi, this year's president of the All India Trade Union Congress, presided over the meeting and there was a large audience, numbering over a thousand persons. Among the speakers were Messrs. Bhatwadeker, Jhabwala, one or two men from the among the workers themselves and the president of the meeting.

Mr. Jhabwala explained to the men the ultimatum delivered by the mill-owners, and said as the owners were incurring a less owing to Japanese competition; they had asked the men to commit themselves to a reduction of 20 per cent. in their wages. The owners as much as said that the men should accept a reduction first and then talk over the matter. The speaker thought that was rather an unfair proposition. Did they want a reduction of 20 per cent? (Cries of "No, No."). What was the alternative then? Would they like to have short hours, or a reduction in the number of working days? (Cries of "No, No."). Mr. Jhabwala said they would have to come to some sort of decision in the matter soon.

Mr. Bhatwadeker who followed Mr. Jhabwala took the same line of argument, and he too was answered in the same way.

"BE FIRM."

The president of the meeting made a very eloquent speech and put some new life into the men. He asked the men not to agree either to any reduction in wages or in working days. They must stand firm against any lowering of their wages, as the wages they were now getting were too low even for their maintenance. The owners might threaten them with a closure of their mills. Let them close the mills if they wanted to do so. What was going to happen would happen and nobody would be able to avert it. But let them not go under without a fight, or be frightened by the threats of the Mill owners. Why were the Mill-owners not appointing a committee to investigate into the whole position, and why should all the sacrifice come from the poor men and not from the rich Mill-owners? If a Committee were appointed it could go into the question and effect economics in all directions, and not in the direction of wages only. The Owners said that a 20 per cent reduction would save them a sum of six lakhs, and their total loss came to 24 lakhs per month. What were the Owners going to do for the remaining 18 lakhs? Were they sure that Government were going to remove the Excise Duty? How were they going to meet that deficit, he asked. Certainly, a cut of six lakhs alone in the wages of men who were underpaid would not save the situation! After all the wages of men represented only 12 per cent. and should not a committee consider ways and means to make economies in the remaining 88 per cent? Why were the Japanese able to compete with the Indian mills, handicapped as they were? They had to buy cotton in India, then ship it to Japan, manufacture it there into cloth and then send it back to India? Why were they able to do it so cheaply? Certainly there must be some thing inherently wrong in the whole system of mill management in this country. He finally asked the men to stand firm. Mr. Thengdi spoke for over 90 minutes and made a great impression on the men.

TO-DAY'S CONFERENCE.

When the leaders of the men meet the Mill-owners to-day they will have to tell the latter all that the men think and feel about their terms. The men have given a decided "No" to the proposed cut, although they might be disposed to accept a reduction in the number of working days. In fact, there is a large number of men who think that the reduction in days is the only thing which they can accept. The leaders will have to come to some sort of

(Continued in column 5.)

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, July 15.

The depression near Jhansi yesterday has disappeared and monsoon weakened in Gujarat and central parts of the country. It continues strong however in lower Burma, south-east Bengal and on the west coast of the Peninsula.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, East United Provinces, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Konkan, Malabar, North Hyderabad, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, Bihar, East and North Punjab, Central India, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

A few falls occurred in Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, South Hyderabad, South-east Madras, Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy two inches, Rangoon one, Bassein one and half, Diamond Island and Kyaukpyu three, Akyab five, Dhubri one, Cherrapunji two, Cox's Bazar and Barisal three, Chittagong and Satkhira one, Noakhali and Dinajpur one and a half, Angul three, Daltonganj one, Allahabad one and a half, Dehra Dun two, Mussoorie three, Ahmedabad one, Calicut five, Manalore, Cochin and Belgaum one and a half, and Mercara five.

Forecast:—Decrease in Gujarat and increase in Bihar and Chota Nagpur.—A.P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 15th July. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 15th July. 1923	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.
Colaba Point ..	0 35	31 99	36 38	21 08
Fort	0 23	33 95	35 61	22 69
Esplanade	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital Cumbala Hill	0 16	33 45	31 08	25 01
Kemp & Cy.	..	..	..	..
Bom. Vety. Col Parel.	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, July 14.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr		29.607 inches.
Temperature of Air	..	82.2 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	78.6 "
Dew Point	..	77.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	85%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	7.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	86.0 "
Minimum do. do.	..	78.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	W, WSW, W
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	309 miles
Fall of Rain	..	0.86 inches
Total fall during month	..	3.95 "
Do, do year	..	34.64 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th July	..	0.18 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Jul	lt in	h. m.	Jun.	ft in	h. m
W	15	7 51	25 4	15	0 56	18 2
		19 20	25 1		13 34	20 9
Th	16	8 58	25 9	16	1 50	18 1
		20 22	24 9		14 41	21 2
Fri	17	9 50	26 6	17	2 36	17 6
		21 15	25 10		15 32	20 8
Sat	18	16 3	6 59	18	17 8	13 0
		19 2	20 10		20 6	1 50
Sun	19	11 4	27 6	19	3 54	16 9
		22 35	25 6		16 52	19 9
M	20	11 35	18 1	20	4 27	16 6
		23 12	25 9		17 25	19 5
Tue	21	12 5	28 8	21	5 1	16 4
		23 46	28 1		17 57	19 1

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	a. m.	p.m.
July 16, (Thurs.)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19m.
July 17 (Fri.)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19m.
July 18 (Sat.)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19m.
July 19 (Sun.)	6h 11m.	7h.19m.
July 20 (Mon.)	6h. 11m.	7h. 18m.
July 21 (Tue.)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18m.
July 22 (Wed.)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18m.
July 23 (Thu.)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 15th July 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.30 in. of rain and Lahore 0.40 in. Skies are heavily clouded over the northern districts and in general lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the north and east of the province. Temperature was above normal at Multan and as usual elsewhere. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 110 degrees at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi has had 0.22 in. of rain, Cawnpore 0.14 in. and Allahabad 1.47 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is damper than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the region of rainfall; the minimum was almost as usual throughout the province.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer has had 0.21 in. of rain, Kotah 0.45 in., and Mount Abu 0.55 in. Skies are clear over upper Sind and in general moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in defect in the former area and in excess at Kotah. Day temperature was higher than usual at Bikaner and lower at Mount Abu; night temperature was above normal at Jacobabad only. The thermometer rose yesterday to 112 degrees at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj has had 0.32 in. of rain, Dwarka 0.30 in., Rajkot 0.23 in., Surat 0.12 in., Ahmedabad 1.22 in. and Indore 0.28 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess at Ahmedabad. Maximum temperature was lower than usual except at Surat; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.23 in. of rain, Saugor 0.20 in., Nagpur 0.14 in. and Raipur 0.13 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the northwest of the province and in defect at Nagpur. Temperature was almost as usual except at Saugor, where the maximum alone was below normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.35 in. of rain, Ratnagiri 0.85 in., Marmagao 0.13 in. and Karwar 0.85 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature remained almost normal in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 86.0 degrees and a minimum value of 79.4 degrees both being 1 degree above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona has had 0.17 in. of rain, Belgaum 1.38 in., Aurangabad 0.17 in. and Nizamabad 0.19 in. Skies are lightly clouded over the central parts of the division and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Day temperature was higher than usual in south Hyderabad; night temperature was nearly normal throughout the division.

General Remarks:—The depression over the west United Provinces has disappeared. The monsoon continues active on the west coast of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east United Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujarat, the Konkan, north Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in the north and east Punjab, the west United Provinces, Kathiawar, Central India West, the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 1.73 in. at Mangalore, 4.96 in. at Calicut, 1.54 in. at Cochin, 0.65 in. at Trivandrum and 0.69 at Coimbatore.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 14th July, 1925, issued from Simla:—

The depression has moved from the Central Provinces to the neighbourhood of Jhansi and is now weakening. It has caused very heavy rain locally in Gujarat and strengthened the monsoon on the west coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West, the west Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Bengal, Sind, the east Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Coorg. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, Bihar, the west United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, northeast Baluchistan and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Kyaukpyu five inches, Akyab four; Myitkyina, Dibrugarh, Cherrapunji, Chittagong two; Cox's Bazar three; Dinajpur two; Noakhali, Jalpaiguri one; Purnea one and a half; Mussooree three; Dalhourie one and a half; Fort Sandeman, Udalpur one; Pachmarhi one and a half; Mercara four.

VULCAN INSURANCE CO., LD.

The annual general meeting of the Vulcan Insurance Company was held on Tuesday, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy presiding. The report stated:

The gross premium income amounted to Rs. 12,33,207-0-10 and after deducting all re-insurances and returns, there remains a nett premium income of Rs. 7,84,888-5-3. The income from investments and transfer fees amounted to Rs. 1,20,941-0-6 and with the Fire Fund amounting to Rs. 1,70,000 brought in from the previous account, added to it, the total receipt amounts to Rs. 10,74,929-5-9.

On the debit side, the losses paid and outstanding amount to Rs. 3,15,408-11-9 being 40 per cent. of the nett premium Income. After debiting all the usual Brokage, Commissions, Expenses and Directors' and Auditors' Fees as shown, there remains a credit balance of Rs. 3,78,163-3-9. Out of this Rs. 3,14,000/- have been reserved for unexpired Risk being about 40 per cent of the premium Income for the year. From the balance your Directors recommend Rs. 50,000 to be carried forward as additional Reserve and the remaining amount of Rs. 14,163-3-9 to be carried to Profit and Loss Account.

The balance thus brought forward, together with the amount brought forward, with the addition of profit on sale of investment makes a total of Rs. 1,67,246-13-8. After providing for the necessary depreciation and reserve for bad and doubtful debts there remains a credit balance of Rs. 1,36,461.7-11 which your Directors recommend shall be dealt with as under:—Payment of a dividend at 6 Annas per share free of income tax amounting to Rs. 57,452-10-0.

Payment of once month's bonus to the staff amounting to Rs. 2,500 leaving a balance of Rs. 76,508-13-11 to be carried forward to the next year's account.

The report was adopted and the retiring directors reappointed.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 15.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th July 1925:—

Cotton	9891	Bales.
Wheat	1371	Cwts.
Linseed	1536	..
Rape, etc.	118	..
Gingellyseed	193	,,
Poppyseed	37	..
Groundnuts	935	..
Castorseed	3600	..
Rice	3403	,,
Myrabollams	579	,,
Cottonseed	Nil.	
Mowraseed	Nil.	
Gram	1483	,,
Juwar	Nil.	
Masur	Nil.	
Barley	Nil.	
Bajri	280	,,
Coal	537	Tons.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 4.)

Hindustan per lb.	1	5	0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	4	9
Textile per lb.	1	5	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	4	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	2	9
Swan per lb.	1	4	0
Finlay per lb.	1	4	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	5	3
Pearl per lb.	1	5	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	4	6
Long Cloth × Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	5	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	4	9
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	4	0
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	4	9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	4	9
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	3	0
David per lb.	1	2	6
Tata per lb.	1	2	3
Edward Morar per lb.	1	3	6
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	2	0
Western Mill per lb.	1	4	6
Dhooties 7, 8, 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	4	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	3
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	5	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	3
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	8	0
Phoenix per piece	5	8	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	8	0
Pearl Pabaney £5 per piece	5	10	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	0	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	0	0
Bombay United per piece	6	8	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece			
E. D. Racheal per piece		——	
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl Pabaney	10	6	0
Hindustan	11	0	0
Salita:—			
Century	1	2	6
Textile	1	3	9
Spring (Merchant)	1	3	9

SHARES.

London, July 14.

Hongkong Bank	£133 1/2
Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/8
National Bank	£ 46 1/2
P. & O. Bank	£ 10
Eastern Bank	£ 6 1/16

SHARE BAZAR QUOTATIONS.

July 15.

There was nothing of importance in the share-markets though the prevailing feeling is bullish. The mill shares remained steady on the whole, but there was a substantial fall in Tata Hydro, and a feeling of nervousness was visible owing to a rumour that a dam was injured. This report was however not confirmed. The present rate of the Tata Hydros is good for investors. Indore Malwa was especially steady but Dyeings and Fazals fluctuated in a narrow limit.

It is reported that Tata Power has to raise immediately a debenture loan of Rs. 106 lakhs but, a hitch seems to have arisen in negotiating the debenture loan, by reason of the fact that a guarantee is required from the Andhra Valley and Tata Hydro. This arrangement may not seem beneficial to the shareholders of the Tata Hydro and Andhra Valley, but as Tata Power has undertaken to supply the power within a certain period, and as the contract of the supply has been jointly made by these three Power Companies. Tata Hydro and Andhra Valley are liable to damages in case the Tata Power Co., fails to supply the power within the contracted period. Therefore of the guarantee of Tata Hydro and Andhra Valley seems to be justified.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs.
Bank of India ..	50	3	73
Baroda	50	4	73
Central Co-operative ..	50	7½	45
Central	25	1½	23
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	79
Imperial	500	40	1435
Imperial Contributory	125	10	376 4
Union	72	..	3 11
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	..	7-2
Central India Mining ..	10	4-8y	2y
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	26 4
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	40
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	100
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	1 14
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	48
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	827 8
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	136
Central Provinces ..	100	7½ p.c.	111 8
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	86
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	82
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	75
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	69
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	76
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	76
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	96
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	153
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	640
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	70
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	30
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	170
Scindia Steam	30	..	6 2
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	83
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	—	500
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	815
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	94 6
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	59 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O. ..	1,000	30	820
Tata HydroElec. P. ..	1,000	7 p.c.	860
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	93
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	80
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	370
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	510
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	..	510
Fort	475	..	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	975
Indian Cotton	125	20	195
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	250
New Berar	500	80	750
New East India ..	1,000	..	2500
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	645
New Prince of Wales ..	500	61	830
Volkart U. P.	500	50	660
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	131 4
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	75	..	20
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	12-8	360
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	85
Burma Corporation ..	% 10	0-6	9 1
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	100	..	4 2
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	Sh. 8	..	
Jost Engineering ..	100	17-8	225
Mckenzie	50	7-8	100
New Union Flour Mills	100	30 p.c.	335
Port Canning	100	..	35
Sardar Carbonic Gas ..	1,000	50	645
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	100	..	60
Tata Iron Pref. @ ..	150	6 p. c.	93
Tata Iron Defd. ..	100	..	30 2
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	30	..	60 10
Thacker	75	..	16 8
Telephone	50	1	200
INSURANCE COMPANIES.	50	1	21
Empire of India Life ..	50	22-8	420
Jupiter	15	..	4 8
New India	25	1-0	13 8
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	500
Vulcan	10	6 ans	2
MILLS.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	390
Alliance	100	..	60
Apollo	50	..	8 8
Assur Virjee	100	..	10
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	400
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5 10
Bombay Dyeing etc. ..	250	50	815
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	15
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	400
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts ..	250	..	35
Century	100	20y	353 12
Central India O. ..	100	16	457 8
Central P. ..	500	5 p.c.	405
Ceylon	100	..	45
Colaba Land & Mill ..	100	7-8y	106 4
Coorla	100	7	145
Crescent	100	6	213 12
Currimbhoy	250	..	350
David	500	..	400
Dawn	250	40	575
Diamond O.	100	..	10
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	..	1 1 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	300
Edward Sassoon ..	200	..	157 8
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	22 8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	345
Fazulbhoy	250	25	821 4
Finlay	100	20	125
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	750
Globe	100	..	50
Gokak	100	7	102 8
Gold Mohur	100	..	18
Hindoostan	1,000	100	906
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	220
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	..
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	333 12
Indian Woollen ..	50	..	10
Jamshed O.	250	..	70
Kastoorchand	500	..	90
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee ..	100	6	78 12
Kilachand	25	..	5
Kohinoor	500	..	1050
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	350	4550
Madhorao Scindia ..	100	..	35
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	200
Madras United	250	15	500
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	100	2300
Mathuradas	100	..	130
Meyer Sassoon ..	500	..	120
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	60	2400
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	150
Mysore	50	5	115
New City of Bombay	100	10	210
New Great Eastern ..	200	10y	320
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	67
Pearl	250	12	470
Phoenix	100	15	450
Planet	100	..	20
Premier	100	..	60
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	35
Sassoon Silk	500	..	660
Sholapur	1,000	1000	9300
Simplex	250	..	130
Sir Shapurji Broacha ..	100	..	80
Standard	500	100	1330
Swadeshi	100	18	462 8
Swan	100	50	160
Tata Mill O.	500	..	70
Vishnu Cotton O ..	500	90	1650
Vishnu P.	500	35	510
Western India Spng. ..	1,000	100	560

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad Advance	..	..	..	..	395
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	..	400
Bombay Dyeing	817-8	820	808-12		815
Century ..	351-4	356-4	350		353-12
Central India ..	460	460	456-4		457-8
Colaba Land ..	..	..	..	..	106-4
Crescent ..	212-8	213-12	210		213-12
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	..	157-8
Fazulbhoy ..	821-4	826-4	818-12		821-4
Finlay ..	..	..	..	..	131-4
Globe ..	..	..	..	..	47-8
Gokak ..	..	..	..	..	101-4
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	..	220
Indore Malwa	393-12	395	391-4		393-12
Kohinoor ..	..	..	..	..	1050
Madhowjee ..	..	..	..	..	200
Mathuradas	..	..	..	..	130
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..		120
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	115
New Great..	317-8	321-4	317-8		320
Pabaney ..	..	..	..	..	305
Pearl ..	470	470	465		470
Phoinix ..	..	..	..	..	450
Simplex ..	..	..	..	..	130
Swadeshi ..	460	465	4469		462-8
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	..	160
Tata Mill ..	..	..	..	..	77-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock ..	..	..	..	..	131-4
Bombay Steam ..	..	..	..	..	80
,, Tram Co., Ord.	94-6	95	..		94-6
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	..	7-2
Indian Cement	..	..	..	..	25
Central India Mining	..	..	..	..	28
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	..	40
Shivrajpur ..	..	..	..	..	48
Tata Hydro	852-8	852-8	817-8		820
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	..	..	..		15-4
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.	60	60	55		56-14

BULLION.

London, July 14.

Bars bought £245,000 and Sovereigns for export to Holland £10,000.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 15.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 745
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 810
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 795

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 113.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 109.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 159.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 212½.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86-1/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 103.75.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00
London—Brussels Frcs. 105.00.
London—Rome Liras 131.00.
London—Berlin Marks, 20.40.

Tone of Exchange:—Dull quiet market.

London, July 14.

Tele. Transters 1/6 3/32 quiet.
Bar Gold £4-4-10½ steady
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/8 steady.

London, July 14.

Rentes 3 per cent 42 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 3/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Continental buying. Small offerings. Closed quietly steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 5/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th March, 1925.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 15, 1925.

Bank Telegraphic 1/6 1/16
Bank Demand 1/6 3/32.
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 5/16.
Frcs. Demand 747.
American Dollars 274.
Hongkong Dollars 159.
Shanghai 212.
Japan 113½.
Singapore 157½.
Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, July 14.

Stockholm	1810
Christiania	2808
Amsterdam	1213
Switzerland	2504

London, July 14.

Exchange on London in Paris closed.
Exchange on London in Germany 1816
Exchange on London in Italy 132.40

London, July 14.

Demand Bills 48568.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 15.

Three months 4-9/16 per cent.
Six months 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 2-3/4 per cent.
Money one month 2½ per cent.
Money three months 2½ per cent.
Money six months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

DISCOUNTS.

London, July 14.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 7/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 15 5/8.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, July 14.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88-3/8 +3/8.
Victory Bands 4 per cent £91 3/8 +1/4.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £100 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £76 3/4 +1/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £100 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £105 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent £56 7/8 +3/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £51 nominal.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £66 1/2 +1/4.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent £57 1/2 +1/4

BULLION.

Bombay, July 15.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/7.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/6/6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21/6/9.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21/5/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21/5/3.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 72/8.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 72/8.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72/5.

LONDON, July 14.

Bar gold ready, s. 84-10½.
Silver ready, d. 32-2.
Silver forward, d. 32-3.

TONE OF SILVER—
Weak. Continent bought for forward delivery. Continent buying for coinage, Not sufficient silver at lower rate, Market not strong at the quotation.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 15.

Ready:—21-6-6.
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21-5-9. At 6 p.m. 21-5-9.
Vaida Bhadwa:—Opening 21-5-6. At 6 p.m. 21-5-6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Sravan: Opening As. 3.
Vaida Bhadwa:—Opening As. 4.
Tone Market:—Steady

SILVER

Bombay, July 15.

Ready:—Rs. 72-8.
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 72-6. Highest 72-8. At 6 p.m. 72-7.
Vaida Bhadwa:—Opening 72-4. Highest 72-6. At 6 p.m. 72.5.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Sravan:—Opening As. 12.
Vaida Bhadwa:—Opening 1-4.
Tone Market:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 14.

			Rs.	a.
3½	per cent.	Rupee Paper	69	8
4	per cent.	Conversion Loan 1931-36..	87	0
5	per cent.	War Loan 1929-47.. ..	95	14
5	per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1933 ..	100	1
5	per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55..	100	0
5½	per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925..	103	2
5½	per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928..	105	12
6	per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 ..	101	12
6	per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 ..	102	8
6	per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 ..	104	8
6	per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 ..	105	0
6	per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 ..	105	8
6½	per cent.	Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935 ..	109	8
4	per cent.	Port Trust due 1974 ..	76	8
4	per cent.	Municipal due 1974 ..	76	8
4	per cent.	Improvement Trust due 1974	76	0
6	per cent.	Municipal due 1929-49 ..	101	0
6	per cent.	Municipal due 1954 ..	102	6

Market Steady. 6 per cent Bonds in demand. 3½ per cent. paper slightly weak.

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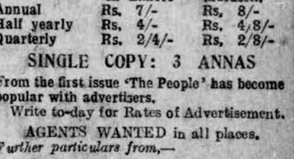

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WONDERS OF ELLORA.

DR. HUNT'S LECTURE.

Dr. E. H. Hunt, from Secunderabad, delivered a very interesting lecture on the "Caves of Ellora" at the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society on Friday last. The Town Hall was crowded, despite the heavy downpour outside. And it was a distinguished audience that listened to Dr Hunt's instructive descriptions of the pictures of the caves as they flashed across the screen one by one. It was soon evident that Dr. Hunt's collection of slides had a definite purpose behind it and was distinguished by the discerning enthusiasm of one familiar with the odds and ends that make up so much of the raw material of the explorer. It was observed that he had utilised his camera not merely for chronicling the apprently attractive aspects of the caves but that he had employed it also for illustrating the problems and theories which naturally confront a student of the ancient glories. What was precisely the object resting on the trangles represented before the sculptured figure? Why were the courts, chowks flooded with water? What was the significance of the flying figure with the unusually elongated legs? Dr. Hunt's description of the caves accompanied with such suggestive querries was thus stimulating to those who had passed the stage of blind preoccupation with dates or with indiscriminate superlatives. Some of Dr. Hunt's slides were of uncommon interest. Those illustrative of the imitation in stone of wood construction, the columns and the details of sculptured figures along with the unique pictures of the figures in the dark cave with the supposed Egyptian influence may be particularly mentioned.

Dr. Hunt will deliver a similar lecture on excavations in Southern India sometime in September next.

PT. MOTILAL NEHRU.

THANKS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Pandit Motilal Nehru wrtes from Anand Bhawan, Allahabad, under date July 11:—

During the last six weeks I have been receiving a number of letters almost daily from different parts of the country making kind enquiries after my health. A considerable number of these contain valuable suggestions about my treatment based on personal experiences of the writers. I have also received many prescriptions and various kinds of patent and other medicines strongly recommended by the manufacturers, dealers of users. These have owing to my illness remained unacknowledged and have now accumulated to such an extent that I find it impossible to write to all my correspondents and thank them for their kindness and sympathy. I, therefore, beg of them to accept through the press my warmest thanks and grateful appreciation of keen solicitude they have shown for my health It it obvious that I cannot adopt all the suggestions made or use all the remedies so kindly supplied to me, but they will be duly considered by my medical advisers.

DIST BOARDS RLY.

MR. SIM'S REPLY TO S. I. CHAMBERS.

MADRAS, July 14.

Replying to the points raised in the memorandum submitted by the South India Chamber of Commerce Mr. G. G. Sim said that in regard to the district Boards railways question, the present position arose out of the policy adopted in the past of encouraging district boards in the province to construct local railways from finances raised by them owing to the difficulties of the Government of India in finding funds for all railway requirements with the result that in the through system of railways a number of small lines were owned by a number of local boards. The inconvenience of this arrangement led the Government of India to propose to absorb these lines by exercising the power of purchase. But the complaint of the district beards was that by so doing they were taking back the fruits of an enterprise which Government itself encourages in the part and with a view to meet this he had proposed, subject to acceptance by the Government, that the district boards should become co-sharers in the main line of single system to the extent of the capital they invest and that they should participate in the enterprise with the owner of the main line system pre tanto. He hoped the proposal would be acceptable to the Boards concerned.

ASSAM COUNCIL.

GOVERNOR CERTIFIES TWO REJECTED GRANTS

SHILLONG, July 14.

In the Assam Legislative Council to-day the Hon. Mr. Barnes laid before the House two certificates by His Excellency the Governor restoring two grants of Rs. 8,200 under the Assam Surveys and Rs. 80,000 for the Commissioner's establishment which had been rejected by the Council at the last session. There was a protracted discussion on the motion to the effect that a provision of Rs. 19,602, for the construction of three Thanas be reduced to Rs. 4,602. The motion for reduction was put and negatived. —A. P.

CHARGE AGAINST CALCUTTA SHARE BROKER.

CALCUTTA, July 14.

In connection with the arrest of W. A. Holt, a Calcutta share broker at Aden, a warrant was issued to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the charge of cheating. It was alleged that Holt purchased 2,500 Howrah jute mill shares from Buldeo Das and gave him a cheque. Immediately Holt resold those shares, got one lakh of rupees and left Calcutta for "Home." When Buldeo presented the cheque for encashment the bank dishonoured it. As Holt is on his way to Bombay from Aden two police officers armed with warrant left here to-day for Bombay to escort Holt to Calcutta. In this connection two other persons were arrested in Calcutta and released on bail pending Holt's arrival.—A. P.

RENT ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Bombay public has been shocked to learn the recommendations made by the Rent Act Committee. To say that they are favourable to the landlord is to put the thing very mildly. As a matter of fact they are not only one-sided but if they are fully accepted by the Legislative Council they will also be tyrannical. The following two recommendations are most pernicious! The duration of the Rent Act has been reduced to two years only. (2) It has been recommended that the Rent Act should not be made applicable to those premises which were first let after the 1st of April, 1918. If the latter recommendation is accepted the poor tenants who occupied the houses for the first time either during or after the war will be great sufferers. As it is, they are paying oppressive rents, but when the new Act comes into force they will have to pay still further rent in view of the proposal *decontrol*. To appreciate the full effects of the latter recommendation it will be sufficient to consider only one case. In one compound there are three chawls with equal number of rooms with equal accommodation. Chawl No. 1 was let for the first time in August 1918; the Chawl No. II in January 1919, and the Chawl No. III in 1920. The rents for a room of the three chawls are Rs. 8, 10, and 16 respectively. If these three chawls are now decontrolled, the rent for all these three chawls will not be less than Rs. 20. It is easy to see how the poor tenants will be tyrannized if they cease to get the benefit of the Rent Act. It is requested that all members of the Legislative Council will personally look into the matter and see that the least that they can do for the harassed tenants is to pass the Bill as it was *originally* presented to the Legislative Council.—Yours, etc.,

A TENANT.

A.

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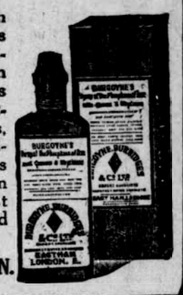

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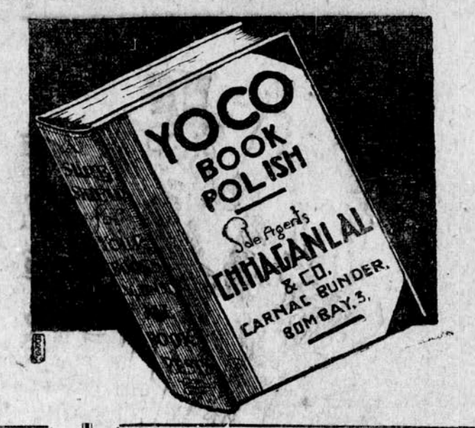

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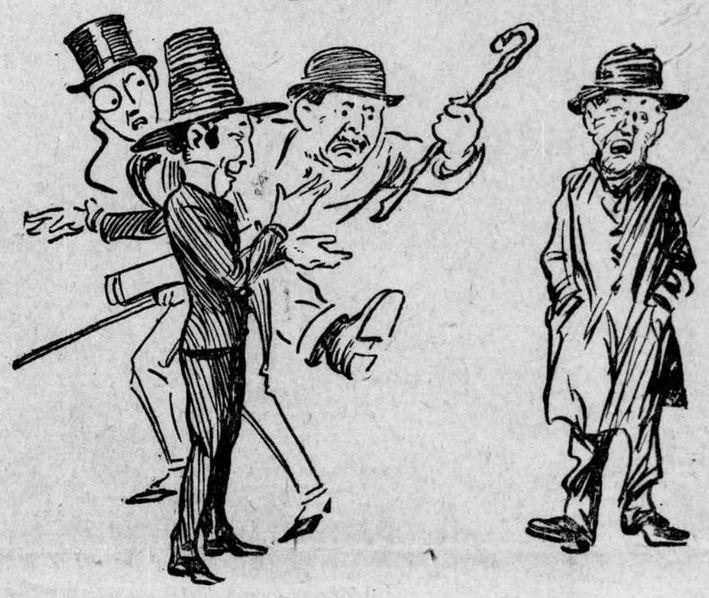

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